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COUNTER-ATTACKS WIN BACK GROUND LOST BY BRITISH

Positions Taken By Germans On La Clytte-Voormezeele Sector Regained

BATTLE ALL DAY

Enemy Thrown Back Completely After Hurling Two Divisions At Allies

LOSSES IN VAIN

French Report Artillery Duels 'North And South' Of Avre

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9, Noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

Successful counter-attacks delivered by the British and French in the La Clytte-Voormezeele sector drove the enemy out from the portion of the front line in which he had obtained a footing and re-established our original position. We took several prisoners. The enemy, re-attacking northward of Kemmel this morning, pressed in our line slightly at one point, where fighting continues.

Two divisions of German troops participated in the attack yesterday morning. Our artillery and infantry inflicted heavy casualties on both during the attack and counter-attack. We took thirty prisoners.

Local fighting occurred at Bucquoy.

We made further progress between the Somme and the Ancre, improved our new positions here and took some prisoners.

We repulsed raids at Lens and Merris.

The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity in the Albert sector.

Battle Lasts All Day

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

Throughout yesterday the enemy pushed an attack in the direction of the north-eastern slopes of Scherpenberg with great determination and at first made several successive stages of progress.

The opening infantry attack was launched at 9.30 a.m. under cover of an intensive bombardment. It was directed against the right flank of our Northern Army, overlapping our junction with the French.

An hour later, after throwing in several waves of assaulting troops, the Germans gained a footing in our front line on a considerable width and parties of the enemy penetrated to Klein Vierstraat Kabaret. The situation at this time seems to have been rather difficult

Thenceforth, until early in the afternoon, the Germans made a vigorous effort to get through Ridgewood.

About 1.30 p.m., when the battle was still raging with unabated fury, we still held the hamlet of Klein Vierstraat but had been pressed back south-west of the wood.

The French were then holding the line along the Wyverbeek.

The Germans, continuing to throw in fresh troops, pressed us back towards the western edge of Ridgewood and, for a moment, occupied the greater part of this. We still had parties of men holding out in Klein Vierstraat and later the French helped to restore our complete possession of this place.

Regain Ground At Sunset

Before sunset the Germans had fought themselves to a standstill, having suffered very heavy losses, but they had gained ground of some tactical importance, Ridgewood being a distinct step towards the coveted point d'appui of Scherpenberg.

Just before dusk we counter-attacked under cover of a terrific bombardment and the enemy was forced to yield the ground he had occupied at such cost. By night we had restored our original line practically everywhere, leaving only one or two little pockets of Germans to be mopped up.

Further south the Australians around Morlancourt further improved

(Continued on Page 23)

First Tank Week Ends With Over £400,000 In

Expect To Drive Total Higher In Next Three Days; Organise Chinese Campaign

Paid in subscriptions to British National War Bonds and War Savings certificates yesterday increased by £37,245, making the grand total at the close of banking hours at noon £408,655.

The Tank Week campaign has been extended to Wednesday and with three days left it is hoped to push Shanghai's contribution well up toward half a million pounds. Preparations for the Chinese Tank Week, to be inaugurated after the races, are well under way.

Another Tls. 500 has been received by the Tank Committee to add to the fund of donated war bonds since that fund closed Friday. It is from "Anonymous, per J. H."

The total of £5,150 of the original fund has been allotted as follows:

Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.... £2,550
Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund £1,300
Officers' Families Fund £1,300

The additional Tls. 500 has been divided: Tls. 250 to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund; Tls. 125 to the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund and Tls. 125 to the Officers' Families' Fund.

Following are the totals of the campaign as paid in up to noon yesterday:

	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	62,860
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	223,700
International Banking Corporation	25,500
Mercantile Bank of India	16,450
Direct Remittance by T/T and D/D through London Offices	17,850
China Japan War Savings Association	59,265
China Japan War Savings Association by Sterling Cheques and Drafts sent to London for collection	3,030
	£408,655

FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY FOR MR. JOHN M. DARRAH

Masonic Ceremony At 4 p. m. In Bubbling Well Cemetery For Prominent Local Man

Funeral services for Mr. John M. Darrah, former United States Postal Agent here, will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony will be in charge of the Masonic order and services will be begun at the Masonic Temple at 3 p.m. by brethren of the 18th degree. All brethren and friends are invited to attend the ceremonies at the Chapel.

Mr. Darrah's Masonic activities in Shanghai date from 1905 when he was raised in Sinim Lodge here. He was master of the same Lodge in 1909 and during that year was exalted in Keystone Royal Arch Chapter. He became M.E.H.P. of the Chapter in 1916. He was knighted K. T. and K. M. In Victoria Preceptory and Priory, Hongkong, in 1910. He was a charter member of Shanghai Preceptory and Priory, which was organised in 1912. He received the degrees of the A. and A. S. R., to the 32nd inclusive, in the Shanghai bodies in 1907. He was in succession Master of the first three Subordinate bodies between 1908 and 1911 and was Master of Orient Consistory, No. 1 in 1913. In 1913 Mr. Darrah was constituted a N. M. S. in Islam Temple, San Francisco, California. At the session of the Supreme Council in October, 1915 he was elected to the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. At the last session of the Supreme Council in 1917 he was elected to receive the rank and dignity of Inspector General Honorary, and during his recent visit to the United States, in the early part of this year, the 33rd degree, Honoray, was conferred upon him in the House of the Temple in Washington, D.C. by brothers George F. Moore and Charles E. Rosenbaum. He was the first brother to be honored by having both the Sovereign Grand Commander and the Lieutenant Grand Commander conduct the ceremony.

Japan Will Float Loan Of Y.50,000,000

Will Be Used For Industrial Purposes, Chiefly To Curtail Currency Inflation

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 10.—The Government has decided to float a loan of fifty million Yen for industrial purposes, principally with a view to curtailing the inflation of currency.

Home Rule Measure Is Postponed Again

Bill Won't Be Introduced Until After May 28, Commons Is Informed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law announced that, owing to the difficulty of the question and the Government being occupied with other matters, it would be impossible to introduce the Home Rule bill prior to the adjournment from the 16th to the 28th May.

General Sir Bryan Mahon, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, has announced his impending departure from Ireland.

ROOSEVELT FOR ARMY OF 5,000,000 AT ONCE

And For Five Million More If Need Comes, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 9.—Speaking in New York at a meeting commemorating the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I hope to see the United States furnish immediately an army of five million men and at the same time let the War Department know that in case of need it can count on another five million."

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 10.—Via Cavite and Koukaza.

Mr. Julian Kahn, the leading Republican member of the Military Committee, of the House of Representatives, advocates plans to send eight million men to Europe if needed to win the war.

BRITISH CAVALRY BEATEN ON JORDAN, IS CLAIM

Turkish Official Report Says Heavy Losses Were Inflicted On Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—A Turkish official communique claims that British attacks east of the Jordan on the 3rd failed with heavy losses and the British cavalry was beaten and dispersed.

U-Boat Lands Man On Coast Of Ireland

He Is Captured And Is Now In Tower Of London Awaiting Trial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. J. I. Macpherson confirmed that a man landed from a German submarine recently in the west of Ireland and was arrested. He is now in the tower and will be court-martialled.

BULGARIA MUST PAY FOR TERRITORIAL GAIN

Will Recognise And Consolidate Floating Debt In Germany For Army Supplies

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Amsterdam, May 9.—A telegram from Vienna states that, in exchange for territorial acquisitions in the Dobrudja, Bulgaria will recognise and consolidate all her floating debts in Germany for army supplies. The Sobranje will be asked to vote 1,500 Million marks for that purpose and a four and a half percent loan will be issued.

A Germano-Bulgar company will exploit Constanza Harbor and also the Constanza-Cernavoda Line.

Uncle Sam's Autocracy Eradicator

FOOD CARDS IN AUSTRIA BUT THERE IS NO FOOD

One Burgomaster Writes That No Provisions Are In Sight For May

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 9.—According to the Vienna newspaper Zeit, the fiscal circulation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank reaches 23,500 million kronen while according to the valuation of certain Swiss bankers, the security for this appears to be not greater than 750 million kronen.

The Neue Freie Presse, an important Vienna newspaper, publishes a series of statements made by the burgomasters of Austrian cities about the food situation. The burgomaster of Klagenfurst writes that he does not see how provisions are to be obtained for the month of May, flour being almost entirely lacking, milk and potatoes not to be found and canned goods entirely exhausted. He says the situation is untenable. The burgomaster of Gablonz, in Bohemia, writes that it is folly for the Government to distribute food-cards when nothing can be procured with them and this method will only drive the people to despair.

U.S. WARSHIP SINKS U-BOAT

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 10.—via Cavite and Koukaza.—The officers of an American warship which has arrived at a port on the Atlantic Coast state that they sighted three submarines. They opened fire. The first two shots at the nearest diver missed but the third struck just below the water-line and the explosion hoisted the submarine from the water with its back broken. It doubled up and sank quickly. No survivors were seen.

More than forty German warships have been successfully attacked by British submarines, according to statements published in London. Many exploits are told, including two apparent hits on dreadnaughts off the coast of Denmark. The report adds: 'The enemy now rarely allows above-water craft to go outside the harbors.

Pershing's Troops In Picardy Inflict Heavy Loss On Enemy

Two Companies Of U. S. Infantry To Be Decorated By French

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 10.—Via Cavite and Koukaza.—The American troops on the Picardy front have inflicted heavy losses on the German patrols.

The French authorities plan to decorate two companies of United States infantry with the French War Cross for bravery in attacking the Germans and killing sixty-one who entered the American trenches disguised as French troops.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, May 8.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation. They are dated May 8.

Washington.—The U. S. Supreme Court has upheld the nation's constitutional right to send soldiers over seas.

Despatches state that 15,000 German gas shells failed to disturb Americans on the Picardy front. General Pershing's men maintained a harassing artillery fire and also actively patrolled. They destroyed a German aeroplane and damaged another.

The total number of Liberty Loan subscribers may reach 20,000,000 as many firms subscribed in lump for thousands of employes. The tabulation is stil incomplete but the total is certainly above $3,500,000,000.

The Senate and House of Representatives conferees agreed to the bill for the military service of youths reaching 21 since last June, but placing them at the bottom of the call. Theological and medical students are exempted.

The Weather

Cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 and the minimum 54.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.7 and 52.

U. S. HAS 1,900 SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

200 Being Built In California Alone; Three Launched At One Yard In Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, May 10.—Via Cavite and Koukaza.—The Paris representative of the Shipping Board states that 1,900 vessels are being built in the United States of which 200 are being constructed in California, with a monthly payroll of Gold $10,000,000, soon to be Gold $15,000,000. At one yard recently three big steel ships were launched the same day. "This achievement is unequalled in shipbuilding." These three are already to proceed overseas with 9,000 tons of wheat to Europe. Three more vessels will be launched from the same yard on July 4. The plant employs 6,000 men, whereas it only employed 250 a few months ago.

TERMS TO RUMANIA BERLIN AT ITS WORST

Allied Press Comments Bitterly On Terrible Price Exacted By Central Powers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The newspapers refer to the Rumanian treaty of peace as justifying the worst that has been said about what Germany will do if she has the power. It is pointed out that the formidable Rumanian Army was led to put down its arms by fair promises, only to find every promise concealed a scheme of spoliation.

With her wholesale loss of territory and her great oil assets, the indemnity of Rumania must be counted in millions of pounds sterling. The Manchester Guardian characterises the treaty as harsh as could be devised.

PREMIER UPHELD AFTER DEBATE ON MAURICE LETTER

Asquith's Motion For Inquiry By Committee Rejected By Commons

GEORGE CHEERED

Is Received With Overwhelming Applause After Vote Is Taken

GIVES LONG REPLY

Tells Sources of Information He Gave Commons And Disputes Maurice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9, 9.25 p.m.—The rejection of Mr. Asquith's motion was greeted with loud prolonged cheers. Mr. Lloyd George received an ovation.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Great interest was taken today in the debate arising from the letter written to the press by Lieut-General F. B. Maurice and the House of Commons was crowded everywhere.

Moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the allegations made by General Maurice, Mr. Asquith said that a good deal of misconception seemed to prevail regarding what was really a simple matter. Neither in intention nor in fact was his motion a vote of censure upon the Government.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said that since he sat in the front opposition bench for eighteen months he had never voted against the Government on any question and he had done all he could, not only in the House but outside, without withholding what he considered legitimate criticism, to assist the Government in the prosecution of the war and, particularly, in the definition and propagation of the great purposes of war and peace for which the Allies are contending.

Denies He Wants Office

Some people thought that he was hungarily impatient to resume office. He was content to let the House and country judge whether that was so. If he felt it his duty to censure the Government, he hoped he would have the courage to do so without equivocation, but when he put down his motion he honestly thought the Government would have accepted it.

Referring to General Maurice's letter, Mr. Asquith said that General Maurice must have known he was committing a serious breach of the King's Regulations and jeopardising the whole of his career. Presumably General Maurice would not have taken that course except under a grave sense of responsibility and public duty. The Government had admitted it was a case for inquiry.

Regarding the proposal to invite two of His Majesty's Judges to act as a Court of Honor, Mr. Asquith said that experience showed that such an inquiry in such circumstances was unsatisfactory. Such a tribunal would be impotent unless it had statutory powers. He suggested a non-party committee of five members of the House of Commons, who could probably reach a decision which would be respected by the House and country in two or three days. What was the alternative?

"Get On With War"

Mr. C. B. Stanton, Labor Member for Merthyr-Tydvil, here interjected "Get on with the war."

Mr. Asquith replied that if we wanted to get on with the war the first thing was to remove misconceptions and misunderstandings, which might be without foundation but which created a doubt in everybody's mind. Any Government statement of facts would be exparte and made in the absence of those who impugned the accuracy of the previous statements. He urged that it was in the honor and interst of the Government, House, army, nation and Allies and the unhampered prosecution of the war to establish

a tribunal of inquiry which, from its constitution and power, would be able to give a prompt, decisive and authoritative judgment.

He hoped regarding some of these matters that there had been an honest misunderstanding but, the clearer base the Ministers had for proving the accuracy of the impugned statement, the more cogent was the argument in favor of an inquiry under conditions which nobody could suspect of partiality or prejudice.

At this there was general laughter, in which Mr. Bonar Law joined.

Mr. Asquith, turning to Mr. Bonar Law, asked did he think a select committee of the House of Commons was not an unsuspected tribunal?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that every member of the House of Commons was either friendly or unfriendly to the Government and therefore prejudiced.

Mr. Asquith retorted that he was very sorry to hear the leader of the House suggest that we cannot get five members of the House of Commons who are not so steeped in party prejudice that they cannot be trusted to judge a pure issue of fact. "I leave it there."

Lloyd George Answers

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers, said that so far as he knew the demand for a select committee to enquire into statements made by Ministers was absolutely unprecedented.

Outlining the position, the Premier said that the distinguished General who, for good or bad reasons, had ceased to occupy the office he had held for two years, had, after he left that office, challenged the statements made by two Ministers during the time that General was in office. During the time he held office General Maurice had never challenged those statements although he had access to official information and the Ministers themselves. General Maurice was in office for weeks after the speech made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons and attended the meeting of the Cabinet, in the absence of the Chief of Staff, a day after the speech, General Maurice never called attention to it and never asked Mr. Lloyd George to correct it. General Maurice also attended the Cabinet on the following day but did not call attention to the fact that the statements were incorrect. Mr. Lloyd George said that at that time he was in daily contact with General Maurice on the business of the war and they were constantly discussing this question of figures because General Maurice was an authority as Director of Military Operations.

Mr. Lloyd George asked the House whether it was not General Maurice's business to come to him specially if he thought it was so important that he must break the King's Regulations and set an example of indiscipline to the whole army. It was General Maurice's duty to go in the first place to the Cabinet or the Minister he impugned and point out the mistake and ask him to correct it, but never a syllable was said until the Premier saw General Maurice's letter in the newspapers. "I have been treated unfairly" declared Mr. Lloyd George amid loud cheers.

"General Maurice never made any representations to the Chief of Staff although the question was so important that it is now proposed that a select committee must be established in order to inquire into it and it was so important as to justify General Maurce trampling on the King's Regulations and setting an example of indiscipline to the whole Army."

Sources Of Information

The Premier proposed to give the whole sources of the information on which he and Mr. Bonar Law made their statements and to invite the House to judge today. He and Mr. Bonar Law were both anxious to give opportunity for the examination of these statements by a perfectly impartial tribunal because there was a mass of very confidential information which any Committee would be entitled to demand.

They were anxious to place these documents at the disposal of an impartial committee because they knew when that was done there would be absolutely no doubt in the minds of the tribunal regarding the veracity of the statements made.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded that, with regard to the extension of the front, the Allies were involved and it was very difficult to discuss it without risk of offending their susceptibilities. That was one reason why he was exceedingly sorry the controversy had arisen.

A select committee was not the best tribunal for an investigation of facts when passions are aroused. The Commons came to a similar decision long ago with regard to election petitions and Mr. Asquith had come to that conclusion with regard to Mesopotamia. A select committee was then suggested, which Mr. Asquith deprecated for reasons Mr. Lloyd George considered right.

Judges were accustomed to examine facts and could give a short, sharp decision.

Since Tuesday it had become clear from the pro-Asquith press that no statement, no decision of any secret tribunal would be accepted and the Government had therefore decided to give the facts to the public and let the public judge.

Proceeding to examine the statements made by General Maurice, the Premier said that two challenges had been made regarding figures. The first was regarding the comparison the Premier made of the British forces in France on January 1 and on January 1 last year. The second was regarding the comparison he had made between the enemy and the Allied forces on the West front.

Figures From War Office

"The figures I gave were taken from the official records of the War Office. If they were incorrect General Maurice is as responsible as anyone else, but they are not inaccurate. I have made inquiry since. I am not sure what General Maurice exactly means. There is absolutely no doubt that there was a very considerable addition to the man-power of the army in France at the beginning of 1918 as compared with the beginning of 1917. There was a great increase in the man-power of our army throughout the world in 1918 as compared with 1917 but the increase to our man-power in France was greater than the average throughout the whole area. I do not know what General Maurice has in mind when he talks of fighting strength."

The Premier said that General Maurice must have drawn a distinction between combatant and non-combatant strength.

"I do not accept that distinction." The Premier, continuing, said: Are those men who stopped the advance at Amiens the other day combatants? Are the men who are under fire every day making and repairing roads, tramways and railways, men who suffer severe casualties, combatants or non-combatants? Does anyone say they are not part of the fighting strength of the army?"

The Premier read an extract from a document from General Maurice's department initialled by General Maurice's deputy: "From the statements included it will be seen that the combatant strength of the British Army was greater on January 1, 1918, than on January 1, 1917."

"That came from General Maurice's department nine days after my speech."

Spoke On Maurice's Authority

"With regard to the second statement made by General Maurice dealing with the comparison between the Allied and the enemy forces, I have been charged with misleading the public by leading the public to believe that at the time the attack occurred the Allied position on the Western front was that we had a slight superiority in infantry, a considerable superiority in cavalry and a superiority in artillery. The whole of these figures were based on statements made by General Maurice.'"

The statement regarding the divisions in Mesopotamia and Egypt was made to the War Cabinet in the presence of General Maurice, who made no correction.

Regarding the extension of the front, General Maurice stated that he was at Versailles. That was true, but the implication was that he was at the meeting. He was not there! He was in the building, outside with several others who were present to assist the various generals, but he was not in the council-chamber when the question was discussed.

"The extension of the front of General Gough's army was never discussed at the Versailles Council at all. A demand was made for a further extension but the extension in question occurred before the Council met. It had been agreed upon by Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain and was reported by Sir Douglas Haig to the Council as a fait accompli. Not a single yard of front was taken over as the result of the Versailles Council.

"Although General Maurice did not say so, the real point was this. It was put in a question asked by Mr. Lambert in the House: namely, whether this portion of the line was not taken over by order of the War Cabinet despite the objections of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson. There was not a word of truth in that suggestion. Of course, Sir Douglas Haig was not anxious to extend his line, nor was the War Cabinet, but the pressure from the French Government and the French army was enormous."

"This pressure could not be resisted." He did not suggest for a moment that the French acted unfairly. There was a considerable ferment in France last year regarding the length of the line held by the French army compared with ours. The French losses had been enormous. They had sustained the great strain of the fighting for three years and the French had a greater proportion of their manhood in the line than any other belligerent. The French then held a front of 326 miles. We held a front of 120 miles. But the Germans were massed much denser against our line, which, moreover, was much more vulnerable than the French.

Besides the line mentioned, the French army then held a two-division front on our left in order to enable us to accumulate the necessary reserves with a view to an attack in Flanders.

The French pressed us to extend our line in order that they might withdraw men from the army for the purposes of agriculture. Their agricultural output had fallen enormously and they were compelled to withdraw part of their army for the cultivation of the soil.

Therefore, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the French, General Sir William Robertson and the War Cabinet felt that it was inevitable during the winter that there should be some extension. What further extension should be made was the matter in doubt.

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George outlined the principles laid down by General Sir William Robertson which the Cabinet accepted: namely, that in the first place they accepted in principle there must be an extension of the British line; secondly, that the time and extent must be left to the two Commanders-in-Chief; thirdly, that no extension was possible until the offensive was over; fourthly, that the line to be taken over must depend upon the military policy for 1918 upon the role assigned to those armies.

Pershing Asks His Men To Write To Mothers

Honors Planned In America Today. 'Mothers Day,' For Those Giving Sons

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, May 10.—Via Koukaza.—General Pershing has asked every American soldier to write a letter home on Mothers Day, May 12.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution assisting the President to proclaim this a day for national honor to mothers making patriotic sacrifices.

MINE-SWEEPER SUNK

British Craft Goes Down With Loss of 26

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The Admiralty reports:

A British mine-sweeper struck a mine and sank on the 1st. Three officers and twenty-three men, including the mercantile crew, were killed.

U. S. Steel Co. Making Large Size Shells

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, May 10.—Via Cavite and Koukaza.—The United States Steel Corporation announces that it is undertaking the manufacture and casting of projectiles "of large size and in great quantities" at the request of the Government and they will speedily build a large plant insuring quick output.

SINO-JAPANESE SOCIETY IS FORMED IN TOKIO

But At The First Meeting Not A Chinese Turns Up

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, May 10.—The Sino-Japanese Young Men's Association, which was formed recently for the purpose of cultivating closer friendship, will be formally organised tomorrow at the Seiyoken Ueno. The Association will not be political but purely social, chiefly aiming at the removal of the barrier of national differences. Baron Kondo of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Takata of Waseda University and Mr. Kamada, President of Keio University, are among the principal promoters.

Tokio, May 11.—Not a single Chinese attended the inaugural meeting of the Sino-Japanese Young Men's Association today, the Chinese evidently being suspicious owing to a false rumor circulated by mischief-makers.

Cafe Trianon Opens

A feature which must have made Continentals homesick and which appealed strongly to natives of other parts of the globe—now sojourning in Shanghai—marked the opening of the new Cafe Trianon last evening. There were many visitors for the opening reception, between the hours of 6 and 8, and practically all of them exclaimed about it. It is the institution of a real Parisian terrace, or pavement, service.

On the broad sidewalk without the new cafe, which is at the corner of the Rue Montauban and Avenue Edward VII, an attractive array of tables and comfortable chairs are spread. Sun-warding awnings are to be stretched above them and teas and cooling drinks of various varieties will be served, according to Mr. van Herwijnen, the proprietor.

The opening dinner was served, with music, last evening in the neatly finished dining room. The room is finished in dark wood and cream and is altogether most cosy and alluring. The new restaurant will specialise in after-the-theater suppers and dinners and announces a comprehensive table de hote.

Wedding

Brand-Bowring

Mr. Frederick J. Brand and Miss Louise Bowring were married yesterday morning, the civil service taking place at the British Consulate before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and the religious ceremony at St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Father Le Cornec officiating.

The church was beautifully decorated for the ceremony by several girl friends of the bride.

The bride was given away by Captain A. W. Dixon, Mr. A. V. White acting as best man and Miss Agnes Bowring, sister of the bride, acting as bridesmaid.

The bride was attired in white charmeuse trimmed with antique Brussels lace embroidered in seed pearls with full court train. The bridesmaid wore a pale pink moire silk dress with picture hat to match.

Messrs. Thomas Main, E. G. Barnes and H. W. Marble were the ushers.

Following the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the home of Mrs. E. Taylor, 36 Yu Yuen Road. The young couple received many beautiful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Brand left last night for a honeymoon trip to Hankow and Peking.

Zalsman Musicale

The following is the program of the concert to be given at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday, May 18, at 9.15 p.m., by Prof. Gerard Zalsman, the noted Dutch baritone, who will be assisted by Mrs. F. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. W. J. Isenman and Mrs. R. C. Young (pianist):

1.—(a) D'une Prison .....R. Hahn
(b) Il Pleure dans mon Coeur .....C. Debussy
(c) Romanee .....C. Debussy
(d) Plaisir d'Amour .....Martini
Zalsman

2.—(a) Il s'est Tu le Charmant Rossignol .A. Gretchaninow
(b) Le Colibri .....E. Chaussan
(c) La Cloche .....Saint Saens
Mrs. Burrett

3.—(a) Nocturne .....C. Franck
(b) Chanson Triste .....Duparc
(c) Extase .....Duparc
(d) Si j'etais Jardinier Chaminade
Mrs. Fano

4.—Air de Louise .....G. Charpentier
Mrs. Isenman

5.—(a) I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly .....Purcell
(b) False Phyllis
(c) When Dull Care
(d) The Pretty Creature (Old English Songs)
Zalsman

6.—(a) Lilacs .....S. Rachmaninoff
(b) The Swan .....Grieg
(c) Love Has Wings ..J. Rogers
Mrs. Isenman

7.—(a) Pastorale .....Saint Saens
(b) Viens .....Saint Saens
Mrs. Fano and Zalsman

8.—(a) La Maison Grise Andre Messager
(b) J'ai Pleure en Reive...G. Hue
(c) Le Papillon.....F. Fourdrain
Mrs. Burrett

9.—(a) Japanese Rain Song ...Mark
(b) The First Friend.E. German
(c) Rolling Down to Rio
(d) The Camel's Hump
ZALSMAN

Promote Employes

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SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY - - OF CANADA - -

THE RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets

Assets as at 31st December, 1917	$90,160,174.24
Increase over 1916	7,211,178.18

Income

Cash Income form Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1917	19,288,997.68
Increase over 1916	789,836.06

Profits Paid or Allotted

Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1917	1,560,389.94
Increase over 1916	449,438.73

Surplus

Total Surplus 31st December, 1917, over all liabilities and capital (According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the OM. (5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities, the B. O. Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest.)	8,550,761.64

Total Payments to Policyholders

Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1917	8,840,245.42
Payments to Policyholders since organisation	69,094,316.87

Assurances Issued During 1917

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1917	47,811,567.48
Increase over 1916	5,039,270.67

Business in Force

Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1917	311,870,945.71
Increase over 1916	30,436,245.77

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.73	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1887	477,410.68	1,312,504.48	10,873,777.69
1897	2,238,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,983,796.79
1907	6,249,288.25	26,488,595.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,288,997.68	90,160,174.94	311,870,945.71

All figures are Gold Currency.
Head Office, Montreal, Canada.
T. B. MACAULAY, PRESIDENT.

W. D. McCALLUM, Mgr. North China.
L. ASHCROFT, Res. Secy.

3 G Peking Road

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.

$1 opens a Savings Account
$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of		Interest at 4%
1st year	$36.50	$1.47
2nd "	74.47	3.00
3rd "	113.98	4.60
4th "	155.08	6.26
5th "	197.84	7.99
6th "	242.33	9.78
7th "	288.61	11.65
8th "	336.77	13.60
9th "	386.87	15.62
10th "	439.00	17.73
11th "	493.23	19.92
12th "	549.65	22.20
13th "	608.35	34.57
14th "	669.43	27.04
15th "	732.97	29.61
16th "	799.08	32.28
17th "	867.86	35.06
18th "	939.42	37.95
19th "	1,013.87	40.96
20th "	1,091.33	....

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

$1 opens a Savings Account
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CENTRAL 608

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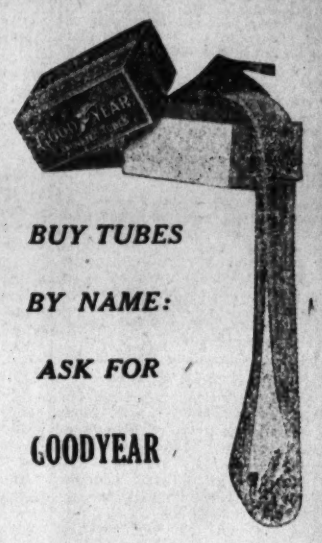
And in buying Goodyear Tires, you are buying the best in tires that money can buy.

Don't be misled by "Just as good" or "Better," but insist on "Goodyear," for in Goodyear there is nothing of workmanship but the best.

WHY is it that 2 cars out of every 3 manufactured are Goodyear equipped?

We shall answer the question for you.

BECAUSE Automobile Manufacturers find that the exclusive features of Goodyear Tires, with the All Weather Tread, give longer Service and Greater Mileage.



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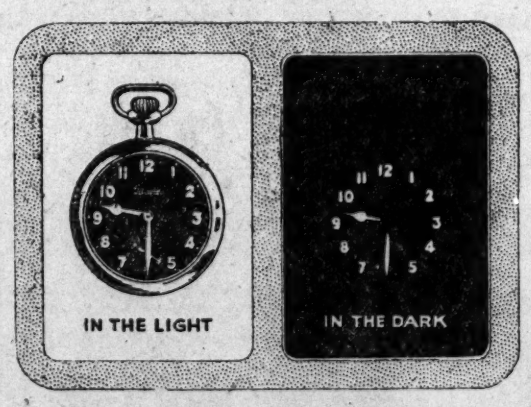
Carry a Watch you can Read in the Dark.

Ingersoll Radiolite Watches have hands and figures that glow brightly in the Dark.

Ingersoll Radiolite Watches are heavy duty watches. They stand the Knocks and Jolts.

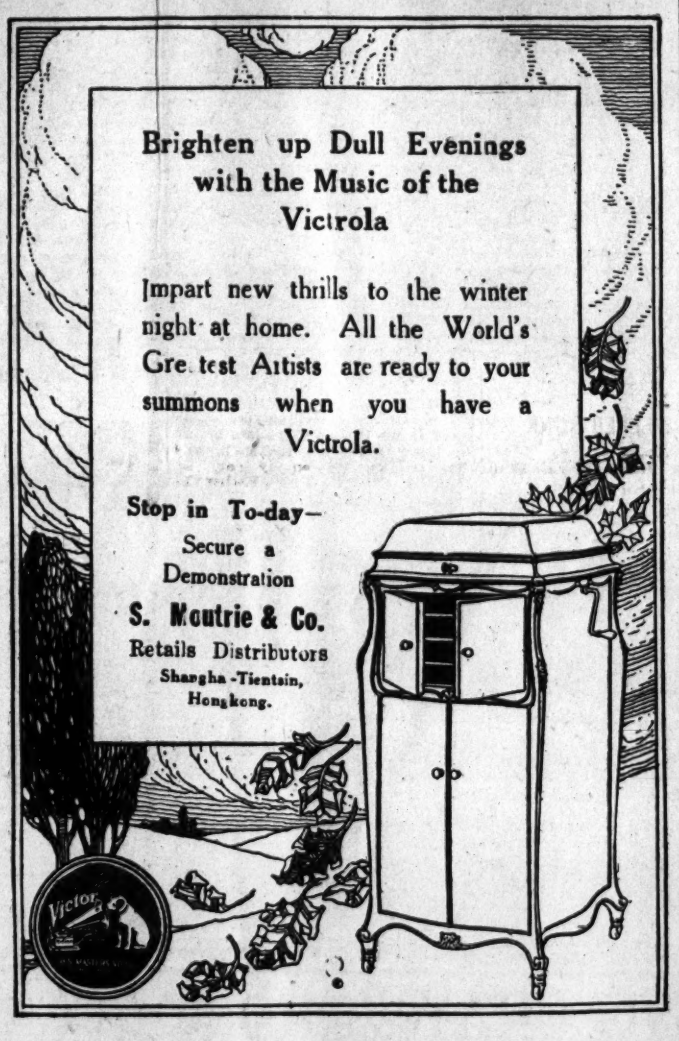
There is Radium in the hands and Figures. Enough to do the work and to last as long as you have your Ingersoll.

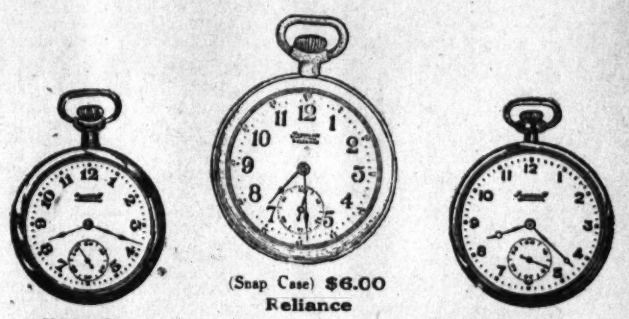
Ingersoll



Radiolites
$4.35
to
$7.40

Obtainable at
All Dealers





Waterbury $5.50 — (Snap Case) $6.00 Reliance — Reliance (Gold Filled Case) $11.90

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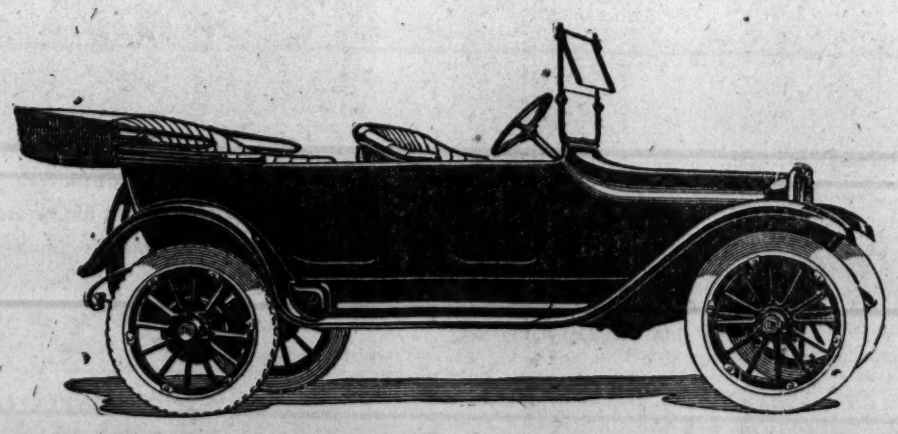
For Gifts—
—or for you

The Reliance—thin and 7 Jewelled—is the kind of Watch your friends check their time by.

Then the Waterbury—4 Jewelled—4 New Ingersoll with a good old name.

You can also have it with a "Radiolite" Dial that Shows time in the Dark.

See them at your Dealer's



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Russian Army Turned Into Bandits

By Lieut. Boris Schumanski

Two American newspaper correspondents met recently in Haparanda, the little Swedish town on the Russian border, outward bound from Petrograd and the Bolsheviki. Neither had known the other was leaving, and the first man to speak asked the other the cause of his departure.

"Same reason you left," was the answer. "Got tired of falling down on my belly every time a motor backfired."

That, in a dozen words, was a picture of life under the Bolsheviki. Many stories of that life have come out, contradictory, confused and confusing. Here at last is a series of vivid pictures by a man who lived through all those days. The writer is a Russian journalist and soldier. The name he uses is not his own, as he is going back and does not wish to feel the heavy hand of the Red Guard on his shoulders. He was a writer under the old regime, an officer in the Kerensky army while it lasted, and a fugitive from the Bolsheviki. He knows Russia, and tells of its condition today with first hand knowledge and a vivid pen.

(From The New York Tribune.)

To America the fearful catastrophe which has overwhelmed Russia comes as a tremendous picture of destruction—a vast and inchoate upheaval—incomprehensible in its parts and inconceivable in its details. You see the crash of governments, the destruction of armies, but in the distant and lurid picture you forget, if you ever knew, that its colors are made up of myriad minor tragedies, you overlook the immense mass of private and personal drama of which it is compounded.

It is my purpose in these articles to show you not Russia, but Russians. I hope to give you a glimpse behind the doors of the homes of the inhabitants of Petrograd, to take you into the soldiers' barracks and the great factories, to go with you among the peasantry. I should like to make you see the picture as if it were in your own homes—as if, indeed, it were America and New York that had fallen to bits, though I know you can never follow so wild a supposition.

Yet to us it has been the same. We were living in a well ordered metropolis, supplied from a fertile country, defended by vast armies, regulated by a firm government. There were grave faults to be found with each of these agencies; there were many minor differences between your country and ours. Yet in essentials life was the same with us as with you. We worked, ate, slept and went about our business and our pleasures as you do. Trams and autos ran in our streets, our corner stores provided our necessaries, our threaters and cinemas ran to full houses, the policeman patrolled our sidewalks. We were suffering the effects of a long war; food was short, fuel was scarce, prices were high. We complained and there was unrest. But, all in all, we were not greatly different from yourselves.

Then The Whole Old Order Vanished

Then came the revolution. There was little disturbance at first. But slowly and then with increasing speed the whole of the old order vanished. The policemen went, the courts collapsed, the banks closed, the food stores put up their shutters, the streets filled with rowdies and robbers, and we lived in terror of our lives, kept half-starved inside our freezing homes, trembled for the safety of any man and more for the safety of any woman forced to go out, waiting helplessly for the raid of the bandits against which we had no other protection than prayer. Death walked at large among us.

The real center of disorganisation was the army. In this first article I wish to tell you of that—to show how the theories of brotherliness and equality in which most of us believed when the revolution broke worked out when applied to the fighting forces, how the canker spread and how it overflowed the nation. It was when the Bolshevik ascendancy broke the last of the dam of discipline that, even under Kerensky, had somewhat held the army in check that the worst came. Discipline became a matter of politics, and the soldiers left their camps with no more fear than an American workman quits his job. Ignorant, but seldom vicious, armed and uncontrolled, Ivan began to flock homeward.

The armies returned from the trenches as no other army in the world has come home, whether elated by victory or demoralised by defeat. Childish and fierce, hungry, unrestrained from without and lacking all self-control, they took what they wanted, and spreading through Russia they gathered to them all the elements of disorder and crime; like swarms of locusts—armed and deadly locusts—they infested the cities and flooded the countryside, and they added a new meaning to the word terror.

Million-Headed Horde Let Loose Upon Russia

About five million men, disorganised, demoralised as soldiers and as men, brutalised beyond Occidental notions of brutality, have been let loose like a flood upon the Russian cities and villages; these in addition to three and a half million that had deserted the fighting lines since the overthrow of the provisional government set up by Kerensky. They are inundating the land, undermining the edifice of civilised life and blotting out civil, social and ethical landmarks. They are to be found everywhere, along the railways stopping trains and robbing passengers, in the cities inciting pogroms, committing burglaries and assaults, destroying property.

These men have lost everything; material possessions and even the sense of human values. There is no law in their lives no beacon of hope on their horizon, no God in their sky. The thing that was their souls is now the chaos of the dregs of war, brutality, humiliation and the shadow of defeat that goes beyond any hitherto realised antithesis of victory; children crying in the night and crying the jungle cry of revenge. They have left to them one unfortunate attribute of man; the power and desire to kill, and they kill indiscriminately. They appease their hunger that way; that is their only joy.

Let us start at the beginning, in the trenches. As soon as the revolution had become established all officers were shorn of power. Discipline was supposed to be maintained by committees made up of the soldiers themselves. Every order given by an officer, even the officers appointed by the committee, could be made the subject of an appeal from the soldier to the committee, and of a political campaign in the company. Politics ran rife through the army. Men became generals because they were orators. Officers of training and strength were fortunate if they escaped death at the hands either of some rebellious or revengeful soldier or at the decree of some revolutionary tribunal. The new illiterate generals forced many to do menial work in and around the barracks. Within a few weeks the number of officers—real officers—who could not stand the disgrace and committed suicide either at the front or in the Petrograd hotels ran into hundreds.

Thus within a few weeks the army lost all power inside itself, as it was already powerless in the field. Each soldier did as he pleased. If he stayed with the colors it was because he there had food and lodging. If the spirit called him elsewhere he went, and there was none to hinder. In the first eight months, so far as facts could be discovered in this confused mass, three and a half million men deserted. The final disbandment of the armies did not let loose so great a horde upon Russia.

Under the Tsar's regime the Russian soldier in the presence of an officer could use only two words of the Russian language. They were "Tak tochno" for *yes*, and "nikak njet" for *no*. He had no right to ask questions, to dispute, to reason. "Obey" was the one rule of the army and the iron discipline in addition to the natural bravery of the Russian soldier had made the Russian army one of the finest in the world.

Now, since Kerensky issued the famous "Order No. 1" giving the soldiers full civil and political rights and also the right of self-government, the army was free. Every soldier had the right to reason, to argue, to question, and he exercised it in full.

Then Why Should He Fight Them?

"Does Lenine want him to fight? Zoretelli? Why, they are good men, they have no quarrel with anybody, not even with the Germans. So why fight?"

The Russians stopped fighting even before the armistice. The first lines of the German trenches have changed. The place of German soldiers is occupied by German spies. Fraternising goes on the whole line. The German spies have encouraged the new Russian line of thought. "Why fight? Are we not comrades?"

The soldiers were busy with politics. They were organising their own committees, condemning their officers as "bourgeoisie" and removing them from their posts. In many instances officers were killed.

Kerensky was brave enough to go personally to the front for the purpose of restoring discipline in parts of the army. For a time a successful, but short lived, offensive followed, and Russia was overwhelmed with joy at the thought that free soldiers would fight better than slaves of the Tsar. Karensky was hailed as the hero of the day, his portrait being carried in public demonstration all over Russia.

But, alas! the work of the Bolsheviki and German spies on the Russian front was deadly.

Disquieting cables one after another were received from the commander in chief.

"Army completely demoralised. Revolt growing on the whole front," was their general tone.

The first Russian army retreated before the Germans without showing the slightest resistance.

Talking Takes Place Of Fighting

Even the strong man, Korniloff, could not restore discipline. He being a Cossack, the army thought him too brutal for a democratic chief, and being connected with the high military officers of the old regime, New Russia was afraid of his ultimate dictatorship and the return of the reactionary regime.

The last hope for the restoration of the Russian army as a fighting unit was gone long before the peace delegates met at Brest-Litovsk, and the Germans knew it.

Soldiers on the front were no longer busy with fighting, but with political discussions and strikes. All authority was in the hands of the soldiers' committee and they had to decide on every movement of the army and on each appointment of officers.

The whole army was turned into political bodies, and the lower elements in the army took advantage of the situation and deserted. According to trustworthy statistics, over 3,500,000 soldiers deserted the Russian front up to last November.

Soldier Had Ex-Tsar's Fur Coat

As I passed the Winter Palace in Petrograd on the morrow after its bombardment by the Bolsheviki I noticed many drunken soldiers on the sidewalks. Their feet were wrapped in the most expensive tapestry of the palace, and one of them offered to sell me the fur coat of the former Tsar for 200 rubles.

The rich velvet and plush that used to cover the benches of the first class passenger cars are no more in existence. They were all torn down by these wandering soldiers, who insist on riding first class without paying any fare. Some of the velvet and plush they use for presents to the women companions whom they find everywhere, but mostly it is done out of vandalism and desire for destruction.

"Let the bourgeoisie sit on the same wooden benches as we do," is their only answer to any expostulation.

I was riding in a streetcar in Petrograd. The benches were full of soldiers and they were eating "semjatchki," sunflower seed, throwing the shells on the floor, spitting and acting the same as though they were in the trenches. Of course, civilians were riding, but they were all standing. Not one of the soldiers got up to make room for a lady. When a civilian risked a remark about their impoliteness a soldier at once rudely answered:

"What is the revolution for? Before the revolution you were all comfortably sitting and we were standing; now the revolution has reversed things," and the whole company followed the words with a sinister laugh and continued chewing their "semjatchki."

When the soldiers alighted at the nearest armory the civilians seated themselves. The soldiers before were discussing politics, and now the civilians discussed the soldiers.

"See what Russia has come to!" remarked one.

"Are they human beings? They are beasts and nothing else," remarked a lady, who seemingly suffered much at the hands of the Bolsheviki soldiers.

Criminals Loot And Shoot At Will

And still one has to admit that the soldier committee in Petrograd is rather a blessing than a curse, Heaven knows what would happen to Russia if not for the military committees. They at least keep up the semblance of discipline.

Vodka was abolished by the former Tsar at the beginning of the war and Russia became for a time a sober nation. Vodka revived is the curse of revolutionary Russia. Home made vodka is to be seen everywhere, and both soldiers and peasants succumb to the temptation. When the deserters or demobilised soldiers come into a city their first business is to locate the saloons or stores where alcohol is secretly on sale. When such a place is open—they demand drink, when closed they break in, and in every instance a pogrom results, with loss of luman life and property.

A few weeks before my leaving for the United States I wanted to take a couple of weeks' rest from my Petrograd experiences, and I wrote to a friend in the Province of Volhynia asking him whether his would be a quiet place for me.

His reply was: "Our latest misfortune is just one day old. As incendiary fire broke out yesterday which laid waste a whole block of houses. Fires and robberies are every-day occurrences. It is impossible to travel, as the highways are no more safe. You are happy people over there."

As I approached with this inquiry several friends, I received on the following day another letter describing conditions in another corner of Russia:

"The soldiers have dragged out Prince Sangashka to the market place and his body was pierced with nails. His farm was burned and his residence ransacked. We are afraid of our lives."

The police in Russia is now abolished. At first the citizens themselves formed a militia for safety and order, but the militiamen could not cope with the armed hooligans, criminals and deserters who infested almost all of Russia. So the military committees have taken over the policing of the large cities and armed soldiers in patrols of three and four are stationed at the posts of former "Gorodovi" police, and try to keep order, arresting drunkards, stopping street fights, etc.

But it is worse in the provincial cities where no military garrison is stationed. The deserting soldiers specially aim at these cities, as there they meet the least resistance to their depredations. They always procure their "vodka," and as soon as they get drunk they attack houses and stores, taking away with them every conceivable thing. Things which they cannot take away they destroy. In Krementcug a drunken soldier was seen dancing on a piano which was thrown out of a window. In Pheodosia the soldiers have destroyed all the vineyards and damaged the ripe grapes.

When the deserters appear at such places the local soldiers' and workingmen's committee cables to the nearest cities for help, and when the drunken mob learns help is coming in the form of a military detachment it runs amuck. Shooting between the two parties results in more property being destroyed and more civilians terrorised.

The army is now run by the Revolutionary Military Committee of the Bolsheviki, consisting of representative delegates from every battalion and every regiment of the army. The committee is directing the affairs of the army. It sends soldiers to guard the prisons, to police the city, and these are "bossing" the army.

The Russian soldier has now certain hours of duty. He is a soldier only in these particular hours. As soon as his duty is over he takes off his uniform, if he can afford civilian clothes, and walks about in the streets. But in his uniform he is much safer. He may get drunk, molest women, and no one will interfere. The military police will seldom interfere with a drunken soldier, as he is of their own class.

Bolshevik Army Overrides Objectors

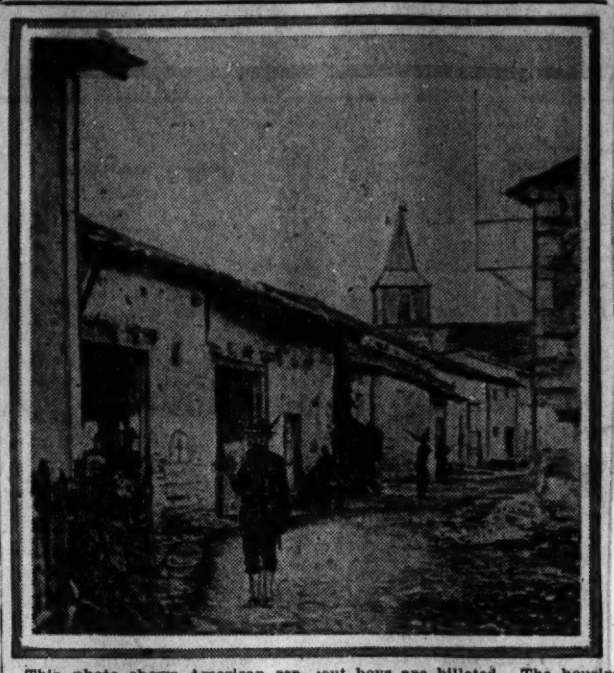
A big regular army is now kept by the Bolsheviki in the central cities of Russia in order to keep their government in authority. There are disturbances and revolutionary outbreaks against their rule every day, and in addition to the regular army hundreds of thousands of workingmen in all parts of Russia were armed by the Bolsheviki. On these they rely to suppress any contra-revolutionary outbreak.

With the return of the soldiers from the front the Bolshevik army will probably be much increased in order to cope with the more numerous disturbances and riots which are bound to follow.

Now the peasant soldiers and the workingmen will return home. The peasants will find no more land to cultivate than they left three and a half years ago, in spite of all the promises and revolutionary decrees of the Bolshevik commissaries; the workingmen will find no employment, as the whole industry of Russia is disorganised, partly by the war and latterly by the Bolshevik rulers. The peasants and workingmen from the front will believe themselves deceived. They will either confiscate land and attack property or turn their wrath against the Bolshevik rulers, whom they will hold responsible for their pitiful position.

In any case trying days are ahead for New Russia, and she needs all the courage and support of her friends in order to be saved for herself and the world.

Billet Village For Our Boys In France



This photo shows American sentries patrolling the streets of a small French village in which some of our boys are billeted. The housing of our troops in France was one of the greatest problems faced by the American commanders.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

113-15 AVENUE EDOUARD VII

Benevolent Fund Ticket

$60,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 16th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize		$60,000
1 Second Prize		20,000
1 Third Prize		10,000
2 Fourth Prize	$5,000 each	10,000
5 Fifth Prize	1,000 „	5,000
10 Sixth Prize	500 „	5,000
20 Seventh Prize	200 „	4,000
100 Eighth Prize	100 „	10,000
800 Ninth Prize	50 „	40,000
2 each approximate to the First Prize	500 „	1,000
2 each approximate to the Second Prize	200 „	400
2 each approximate to the Third Prize	100 „	200
4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 „	200
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of First Prize	30 „	14,970
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Second Prize	25 „	12,475
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similiar to those of Third Prize	20 „	9,980
2,447 drawn tickets	Total	$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN, Chairman.

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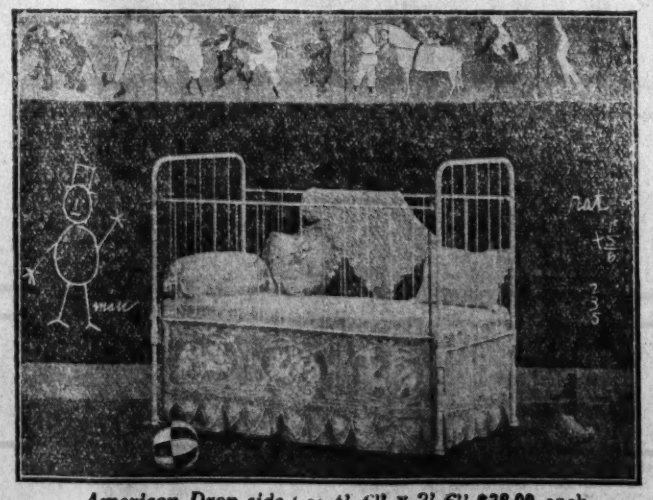

American Drop-side Cot 4' 6" x 2' 6" $38.00 each
White enamelled. A Splendid cot at a low figure.

2' 6" Fold flat Bedstead
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No. 14528 three part
Simmons back bed, $16.00 each

Snow-white Baby drop side cot
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price $48.00 each
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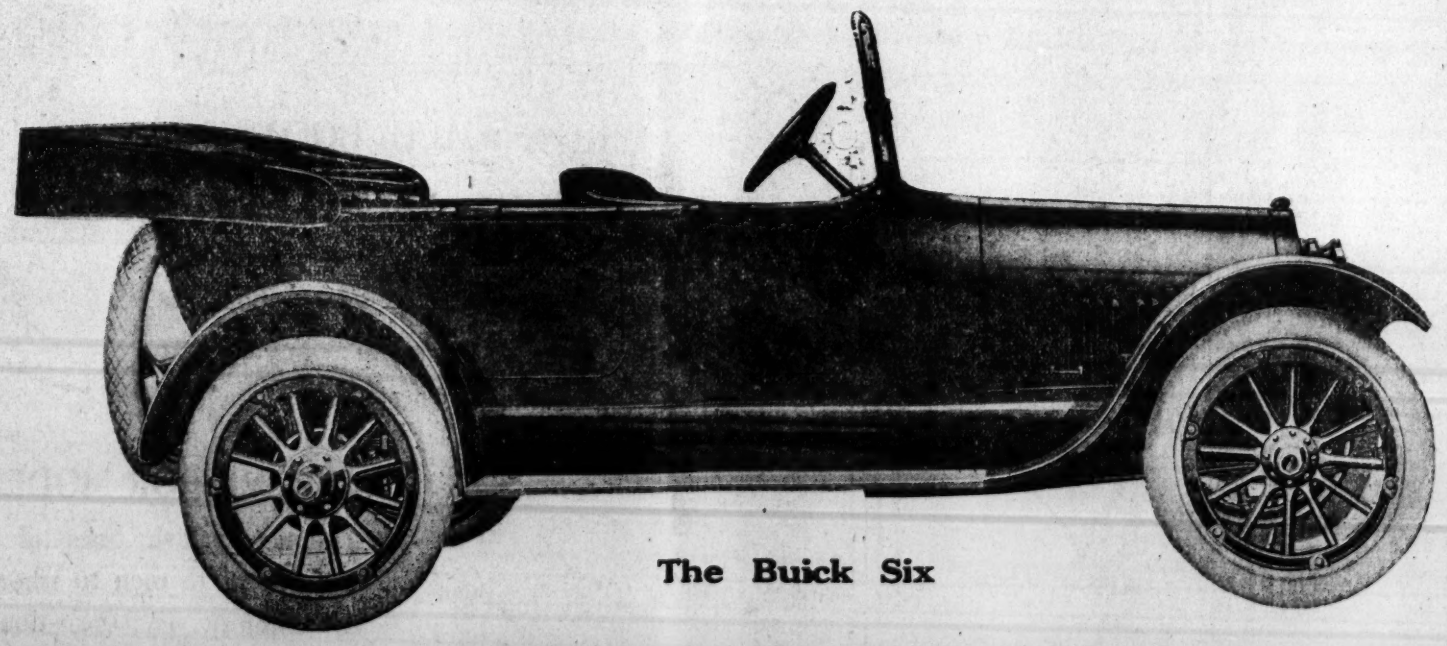

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American Red Cross Notes

The American Red Cross drive for subscriptions and members starts here Monday, May 20. The workers want $500,000 from Shanghai. The amount will furnish bandages for 2,000,000 wounded soldiers.

A special booklet entitled, "The War Manual" has been published by the woman's bureau of the American Red Cross, the purpose of which is to give definite and detailed information regarding the preparation of all kinds of surgical dressings for war purposes. The booklet contains thirty pages and was prepared by a committee of surgeons and nurses who have been intimately concerned in the subject of surgical dressings both in America and the war zone. The Shanghai chapter of the Red Cross has a supply of the booklets that it is sending out to the various chapters and branches in China.

The person who has an idea that a surgical bandage for use in the war zone is easy to make should read the instructions and directions given in The War Manual. For example, to make one of the special hospital dressings it requires eight separate distinct operations. The gauze cloth from which the dressing is made measures sixty by thirty-six inches. When completed the bandage is twenty-four by sixteen inches.

One of the innovations in Red Cross bandage making in the Orient, comes from Japan where a men's bandage-rolling class has been organised.

In the Territory of Alaska, more than sixty percent of the population joined the Red Cross in the drive that was conducted last Christmas.

The American Red Cross drive starts a week from tomorrow in all parts of China as well as in Shanghai. The Society for Constructive Endeavor, aided by other Chinese organizations, is going to start out after a million Chinese associate memberships.

In the State penitentiary of Oklahoma the convicts were solicited for membership in the Red Cross and more than seventy percent responded.

The American Red Cross has contributed G.$1,800,000 for relief work among the natives of Armenia. Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey in a recent article on the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, said: "No definite solution may as yet be ventured as to the Armenian problem. One thing ought to be certain: The Armenians should be freed from the yoke of the Turkish rule."

Mrs. Ruth Wright Kauffmann, wife of the author, Reginald Wright Kauffmann, did humanitarian work among the sufferers in the devastated areas of Belgium and Northern France before the United States joined in the war. In a recent discussion of her experiences she told of one city which the Germans had completely placarded with their "verboten" signs. Finally the Germans put up so many signs that the population of the towns would laugh at the many restrictions as they passed by. Then one day the Germans put up a fresh sign: "The Civil Population is Forbidden to Laugh at the Signs.'

There have been 4,500,000 casualties among the Canadian troops since the war began and of this great number of wounded only 2½ percent have died of their wounds, a most excellent testimonial to the efficiency of the medical corps—and the hospital supplies.

Although the American Red Cross has a membership of 22,000,000 adults and an equal number of children as Junior members, it only requires a staff of 105 men and 150 women to manage the headquarters and look after the details concerned in handling the vast amount of materials, shipments, etc.

A large number of Junior membership, among the children, are a part of the plan of campaign for the coming drive.

An energetic Red Cross campaign was recently conducted on the island of Guam, a little island of the Pacific that came into America's possession during the Spanish-American War. The island has a population of 15,000, most of whom are natives.

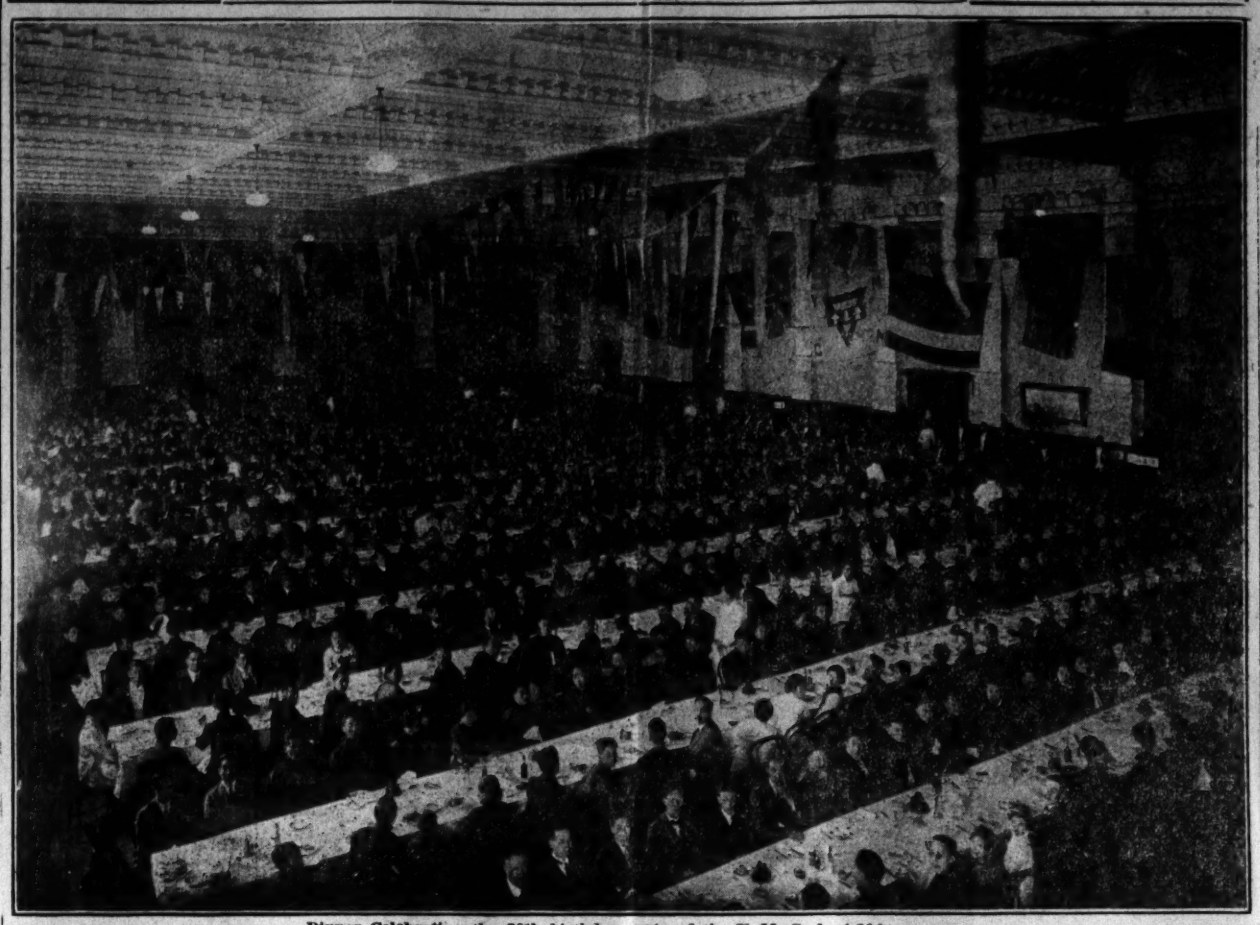
In addition to Holland's difficulties in maintaining her neutrality, her people have the added burden of caring for more than 40,000 deserters from the German army who have fled to Holland and are living there in destitute cricumstances.

The March issue of the Red Cross Magazine printed in a conspicuous position the names of fifty-three Chinese who subscribed for the journal while F. N. Doubleday, organiser for the Red Cross, was in China. The names of the Chinese subscribers were printed in the magazine as they were handed to Mr. Doubleday in the original Chinese characters.

There are now twenty-four separate and distinct kinds of standard and special bandages being made by the women workers in the Red Cross work rooms. Many of the bandages are so difficult to make that various chapters have organised classes of instruction in war bandage work which are under the direction of trained nurses and physicians.

Nearly 45,000,000 members and $100,000,000 gold in separate subscriptions were the result of two Red Cross drives in the United States. A third drive for members and money begins in America on the same date as here—May 20.

Twenty Years Rounded Out By The Y. M. C. A.



Dinner Celebrating the 20th birthday party of the Y. M. C. A., 1,200 present.

Twenty years of remarkable progress, making an increase in membership from 35 to 3,200, twenty years of expansion starting with its inception in 1898 and culminating in an anniversary banquet attended by 1,200 people, such has been the remarkable history of the Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai, and today the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. has a boys' branch which is the second largest in the world. No other city in the world can boast of such a development in Y.M.C.A. activity, for now the local association has even outgrown the present headquarters in the building erected in 1907.

The reasons for the strength of the Y.M.C.A. can be seen in the Y.M.C.A. building, where all phases of the physical, mental and moral education of the Chinese youth are provided. Nearly 20,000 boys were in the various gymnasium classes during the past year, 35,000 attended the various educational classes and the religious activities attracted an attendance of 30,000.

The institution appeals to the Chinese. The Chinese national system of ethics, bequeathed by great sages like Kung Fu-tzu is a practical one which harmonises well with the pragmatism of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Chinese want results and they see the association producing them, this is one of the most effective appeals of the Y.M.C.A. in China. Seven associations have already been established in high schools and colleges of the country and more are to follow.

Association's Unique History

The Shanghai association has had an extraordinary history. The first association quarters were established at 17 North Soochow Road, March, 1900. October of the following year brought the need for larger promises and the association moved to 194 Nanking Road. In the Soochow Road building, the activities were necessarily limited in scope. Here reading rooms were provided; lectures, bible classes and religious discussions were held and but little physical work done. The only form of recreation for the members was in the nature of early morning bicycle rides in the country. The entire budget for the year 1900 was but $1,500. In the latter part of the year, an important Chinese figure became prominent in the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. He is Mr. S. K. Tsao, now general secretary. Mr. R. E. Lewis, who was then the general secretary, went to Peking to act as chaplain for the allied armies sent to raise the siege of that city. Mr. Tsao took over all the work when Mr. Lewis was called and he has been active in Y.M.C.A. work ever since.

Mr. Lewis left for the United States in 1903 in order to obtain money for the ever increasing work. The building at Nanking Road, with its gymnasium, baths, educational rooms and reading rooms was soon outgrown. The budget had increased from $1,500 to $6,000 per year and Mr. Lewis realised the possibilities of future expansion.

The year 1904 was the most important in the history of the local Y.M.C.A. Mr. Lewis returned from the United States with a gift of $50,000 gold for a new permanent building. Meanwhile the Nanking Road quarters had given way to the third building at 15B Peking Road and here extensive preparations were made to complete the subscriptions for the site and plans of the new building. Local Chinese contributed Tls. 15,000 and in November, 1907, the present association home 120 North Szechuen Road was completed.

At the dedicatory exercises, ex-President William H. Taft, who was then United States Secretary of War, handed the deed to Taotai Wong Kok Shan, chairman of the association, and Mr. H. B. Morse, chairman of the building committee, delivered the keys of the new building to the keeping of the board of directors.

Since November, 1907, the growth of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. has been phenomenal. The membership has increased from 350 to 3,200. The educational work then reached 250; today it extends to 30,000 boys and young men and the staff has grown to 30 secretaries. In 1915 a gift of $50,000 gold from the United States prompted the subscription of Tls. 60,000 in Shanghai, a boys' building was erected and an athletic field, completely equipped, was added to the local plant. The present association property is valued at nearly Tls. 450,000.

All that is required for the development of the physical, moral and intellectual interests of a man has been provided. From eight in the morning until nine in the evening the gymnasium is busy. Classes in all phases of educational work have been organised and are scheduled at hours suiting the convenience of members.

The educational work consists of a day school, an evening school, a two-hour-a-day school and a free school for poor children. Bible classes are held every Wednesday and on Sundays regular religious services.

A limited number of dormitory rooms have accommodated hundreds since 1916 and it is planned to increase the dormitory accommodations which are at present totally inadequate to the demand.

How the Work Is Maintained

The administration of the work is in the hands of secretaries under the direction of a board of 15 directors who are elected once every year by the active members of the association at the annual meeting. There are different committees whose work is to co-operate with the directors to maintain efficiency in the different departments. It is self-supporting in that the money for the conduct of the work all comes from members and friends in Shanghai. Each year the association runs a membership Campaign, which brings in new members and also the renewal of the old.

The Y.M.C.A. is international, interdenominational, practical and maintains a comprehensive program. These factors have been the cause of making the Y.M.C.A. such a powerful factor for good in so many American cities. Its scope is the world and today in France and on other battle fronts, the Red Triangle of the Young Men's Christian Association vies with the Red Cross in ministering to the soldiers of democracy.

The international significance of the association was well emphasised at the banquet commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. The flags of the Allied Nations played a prominent part in the decorative scheme and one of the speakers was Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China, who was formerly president of the Manila association and while at the head of the organisation in the Philippines, secured the adoption of a basis of active membership which allowed Catholics to join.

Judge Lobingier's closing words at the baquet were as follows: "The program of the Y.M.C.A. is comprehensive, being nothing less than the development of the triune man, body, soul and spirit; the physical, the intellectual and the moral. This will eliminate sickly, illiterate saints quite as much as ignorant, unmoral athletes. The aim is to produce only the all around man. And such a goal marks the Y.M.C.A. as one of the greatest of missionary forces."

Peking Day By Day

Tardy Response of Subscribers to Loan

The Government finds that the subscription to the 7th year Domestic Loan is not going on as briskly as expected, although a week has elapsed since the subscription list was opened to the public. The authorities in the Ministry of Finance are contemplating the adoption of certain measures for the encouragement of the loan subscriptions and a meeting to discuss the adoption of such measures will be held very shortly.

Northern Tuchuns and New Parliament.

A joint telegram signed by General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, and a number of other Northern Tuchuns and military leaders, has been sent to the President requesting the Government to proceed with the convocation of a new Parliament as soon as possible. The message runs as follows: "For the esteemed perusal of the Great President: Parliament is the most important legislative organ in a Republic. The old Parliament was dissolved last year because the constitution drafted by it was not suitable to the conditions of the country. If this be made the permanent law of the country it would be a great misfortune to the nation for countless generations to come so the Government determined to do away with the old one and convene a new Parliament in order that the draft constitution may be revised and a permanent constitution passed and adopted. Now although the laws for the election of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament have already been promulgated and the date for the election fixed, rumors are still in circulation that the National Council will be given power to function as the legislative organ. Although everybody is fully aware that this is a baseless report it is still likely to affect the convocation of a new Parliament in various ways. For this reason we request the President to order the various provinces and special administrative areas to proceed with the election in accordance with the laws so that a new Parliament may be convened at an early date to make the Republic a republic in fact and to set the hearts of the whole nation at ease, etc."

Minister Hayashi's Tour

When Minister Hayashi was in Hankow he interviewed General Tsao Kun on the present situation. After visiting Nanking and Shanghai and seeing Tuchun Li Shun, Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan and other prominent politicians, he will go to Canton to sound the opinions of the southern leaders.

A South-western Confederacy

A confederacy of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen has been established by twenty-seven votes of the extraordinary Parliament in Canton.

The Chinese Eastern Railway

Since his appointment as Co-Director of the Chinese Eastern railway, Mr. Kuo Chung-hsi has introduced many changes in the management of the line. As he is too much occupied with his duties as Shengchang of Kirin, he has chosen Mr. Fu Chiang, his councillor, to act for him in the railway office. The arrangement has been approved by the Government.

Bolshevik Excesses in Sinkiang

Tuchun Yang Chen-hsin of Sinkiang has sent a telegram to the Government saying that the Bolsheviki are collecting cattle at Wulati and murdering the people. He asks for instructions as to how to deal with them.

Another telegram from Mr. Chen Yi, Resident Commissioner at Urga, says that the influence of the new party in Russia is gradually extending to Mongolia and Sinkiang and that the situation on the frontiers is very critical. It is reported that this question will be brought up for discussion at today's Cabinet metting.

Precautionary Measure Against Robbers

With a view to protecting passengers from the menace of robbers along the railway the authorities of the Kin-Han Railway have attached armoured cars to the train. Each day there are altogether four express and ordinary passenger trains passing along the line. According to the plan twenty soldiers will be attached to each train in an armoured car in the rear. On the northern section the soldiers will accompany the train up to Shunteh and on the southern section to Wushengkwan. In this way 160 soldiers are needed every day. The railway authorities have already requested Commander Kuo to transfer some of the patrolling soldiers of the railway for this purpose while the patrolling work will be temporarily taken up by the patrolling soldiers of the Tsin-Pu Railway. They are to be stationed at important points along the railway.

Cotton Cultivation

With a view of promoting the cotton industry in the interior the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has despatched a large order for cotton seed from America for distribution among the farmers and small landowners in the interior. This is to be given to the cotton planters free of cost. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco has been urged to arrange for the shipment of these seeds as easily as possible.

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New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Dr. WILEY Answers QUESTIONS About DIET, DRUGS and DISEASE

By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.,

The Famous Authority on Health, Sanitation and Pure Foods.

TO the many letters I receive concerning diet I can reply only in general terms, assuring the expectant patients that the adaptation of food to disease is a matter of the individual rather than a matter of the food itself, and that in a deranged condition of digestion any possibility of prescribing at a distance is completely excluded. The general principles which should guide one in the selection of a diet and the particular form in which it is presented is a matter of individual study.

A few things, however, are sufficiently well established to be accepted. The obvious first step of a remedial nature is to abandon the diet which caused the trouble. If one is suffering from scurvy, the first thing to do is to get a diet of vegetables and fresh foods; if it be from beri-beri, it is to cease eating polished rice and white flour; if it is pellagra, the protein element of the diet must be increased, especially in the way of meats, and the carbohydrate element diminished.

These are obvious, general principles which all can accept as reliable. But what may be said of those diseases in which faulty diet has been merely the predisposing factor? Here we have complications which render it impossible for any one with any conscience to lay down any hard and fast rule and only the skilled in dietetics can help in such a case.

Fundamentally, the principal thing in disease is to nourish the patient and, if possible, to avoid the consumption of his own body. From our condition in a state of health we may lose twenty or even thirty per cent of our normal tissues without being in grave danger, but when we approach thirty-five per cent we have practically reached the limitations of nature. Diseases are chiefly of a wasting character; that is, one of their principal indices is a progressive loss of weight due to body-consumption. To check this loss of weight and thus conserve the power of resistance is the principal object of diet in disease.

There is one other general principle which may be accepted without question; namely, that in a diseased condition simplicity of diet is essential. In extreme cases of emaciation and weakness the diet, if possible, should be liquid and not solid.

There are many diseases in which diet is the only remedial agent required. This is especially true of tuberculosis, where rest and a proper diet are the principal conditions which make recovery possible. But while tuberculosis is a type of disease where bromatotherapy (food curing) has its most hopeful field of usefulness, we must not exclude many other diseases.

In the absence of expert advice we can do no better than to have recourse to milk, fresh eggs, wholesome bread, fresh meats and poultry. A few simple vegetables and fruits may be added to this diet when they can be tolerated.

WOULD it be harmful to use citric and tartaric acids in preserves, puddings or pies, instead of lemons? Also, would you call raspberry shrub, made with citric acid a wholesome drink? I often give this to my children.—E. T. W.

Citric acid is merely the acid of the lemon, it is true, but alone, separated from the alkaline bases (principally potash) with which it is united in the fruit, it has neither the same effect in the body nor the same flavoring value as when taken in the form in which nature offers it. Why denature our foods? Synthetic substitutes for nature's work may not be injurious in a positive way, but they always represent lower quality, and their physiological effects are questionable at best. I vote against all such substitutes. Each one may seem of slight moment in itself, but the sum total of such practises means a lowering of both the quality and the wholesomeness of our foods. The road to health is not paved with synthetic stones.

DO you think that bananas are all right to give to children? What nutritious qualities does the banana possess?—R. E. P.

Bananas are more nutritious than most fruits, as they contain less water than the succulent fruits, and about 19 per cent of carbohydrates (sugars in the fully ripened fruit and starches in the under-ripe), together with 1½ per cent of protein. Compare this with the apple, which has only 13 per cent of sugars and two-fifths of 1 per cent of protein. Bananas should not be given to children until they are six or seven years old at least, and then the fruit must be ripe and thoroughly chewed. What is the matter with the banana for small children? The carbohydrates are out of proportion, there is little acid, and it is difficult to digest. The best fruits (or fruit-juices) for children are those containing citric, malic and tartaric acids and their salts, and their comparative value is in the order named. They are typically represented by the orange, the apple and the grape.

WHAT of the food value of the tomato? Would you advise its use in generous quantities?—S. I. D.

Succulent vegetables and fruits do not contain a great amount of nutriment but they make an important contribution to general healthfulness in their acids and mineral ingredients, which are essential both to body process and body building. The tomato, for example, is 94 per cent water, but it contains about 1 per cent protein, 4 per cent of carbohydrates and one-half of 1 per cent of mineral ingredients, including calcium, phosphorus and iron. Foods which are bulky and contain a great deal of water and indigestible material are also useful for stimulating a sluggish intestine. It is a mistake to seek concentrated nourishment—if this were wholesome, we should take our food in tabloid form. Another mistake often made is to assume that a food of this kind causes acidity. As a matter of fact, in the case of the tomato, its potential alkalinity is decidedly greater than its acidity, owing to the base-forming elements with which the acids are combined. "Intelligently used, fruits are a valuable part of a well-balanced diet," is a sage remark from Farmers' Bulletin 293 on the "use of fruit as food," and this statement is true also of the green vegetables as well.

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Dr. Wiley in His Laboratory.

I HAVE been told that a dental floss should be used to keep the teeth free from particles of food adhering between them. Is this better than toothpicks for this purpose?—H. C. O.

The objection to dental floss is that, unless very carefully used, it may cause serious injury to the gum tissues. For this reason the quill toothpick is preferred by many dentists for removing particles wedged tightly between the teeth. The educational moving picture called "Tooth Ache," used by the National Mouth Hygiene Association, does show the nurse and children in the act of using dental floss, but specific caution should be given the user to handle it so as not to injure the gums. A thorough use of brush and water, forcing the water between the teeth in rinsing the mouth, will do much to restrict the use of floss and toothpicks.

I HAVE been compelled to use a hair-dye, because I cannot afford to have gray hair, or I would run the risk of losing my position. Will this have any harmful results? I have used it for about a year without any injury that can be detected, although I have lately begun to have some severe headaches, without any known cause.—C. F.

Many of the hair dyes and practically all of the tonics which claim to "restore the color" depend upon lead acetate, a poisonous salt, for their effect. The color is not restored, but the hair is dyed by the reaction which takes place between the sulphur present and the lead. This case is an example of the evil that may result. The injury inflicted will vary with the susceptibility of the individual and the frequency of use, but there is always danger of lead poisoning if the practise is long continued, and continued it must be after it has been begun. The hair loses its lustre, the artificial color deceives no one, and the final effect is as inartistic as it is unsanitary and unhealthful.

SACCHARIN has been recommended to me as being useful in reducing. A friend of mine puts it in her jellies and preserves. Do you think it would be harmful if used in this way?—MARY L.

Saccharin is a coal-tar product; it is not a food, as sugar is, and the Referee Board of Consulting Experts, to whom the matter was referred for experimental investigation, reported that the substance was liable to impair digestion if used for a long time in quantities of more than three-tenths of a grain a day, and that the substitution of saccharin for sugar reduced the food value of the sweetened product. Foods containing saccharin were therefore declared adulterated under the Food and Drugs Act, except such mixtures as are specifically made for diabetics, whose diseased condition prohibits the use of sugar and who take saccharin sparingly in its place. Is it not distressing that the housekeeper should manufacture debased, possibly harmful, and certainly illegal foods for her household? I think so.

MY coffee is made by grinding it very fine, placing it in a linen cloth, and then pouring boiling water over it. Does this method eliminate the tannic acid and caffein?—L. P. W.

No, but this is the ideal way to make coffee, and a minimum of tannin is obtained by it, as the amount of this ingredient extracted increases the longer the water and the coffee are in contact, whether the actual cooking is continued or not. As far as the caffein is concerned, and this is the ingredient to which coffee owes its specific effect upon the nerves, there seems to be no difference between the boiled and the filtered coffee.

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Twelve Observers In One Day Had To Trust To Parachutes In Leaps For Life

PERIL IN BURNING GAS BAGS

Flames Likely To Overtake The Descending Observers—Narrow Escapes

Behind the British Lines in France, February 15, (Associated Press.)—Leaps for life from burning observation balloons when attacked by German airplanes were described by observers of the British Royal Flying Corps to an Associated Press correspondent when he visited one of their camps behind the lines a few days ago. These camps usually are just out of range of the howitzer shells, although still well within the range of the German highvelocity naval guns, which devote their time to shelling the back areas.

A balloon ascent at the front is never a light undertaking, and on one day recently when the correspondent visited a station in a fairly inactive part of the line six balloons containing twelve men were shot down by German airplanes, all within sight of one another. One of the German airplanes was downed by anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

It was a day when the visibility was put down on the chart as "good," but there were many white clouds in the sky, which offered good cover for the German airplanes. One of the twelve officers who were compelled to reach terra firma by the parachute route told the story of his trip.

"We were perched at 3,500 feet," he said, "and had been up only half an hour when a column of smoke two miles southward attracted our notice. 'There goes No. 16.' said my observer, and we brought our glasses to bear on the scene.

"Two white flecks floating earthward told us that the two passengers of the balloon had got clear in time. Just then two similar specks appeared suddenly from under another balloon, warning us that the boche was out for a wholesale killing this time before we saw a thin black streak curl up from this second balloon, and the volume of smoke increased as the balloon, with ever-gathering momentum, sank to earth. Six more white specks now appeared, and, since it was evident that the entire line was being attacked, I gave the order to haul down.

Sudden Attack by Airplane

"At 1,000 feet, I ordered the winch stopped. No more balloons had been attacked, and although ours was now the only one up, I could see British fighting planes ascending from the aerodromes behind us to chase away the enemy. So I decided to venture up again. We ascended to 3,000 feet this time, and soon were at work again.

"Then suddenly something happened. It happened swiftly as in a dream. We didn't even see the German Albatross approaching, but our ground officer and his scouts gave us the alarm just a second or two before the hawk was on us. I heard my observer, at the telephone, say suddenly, 'What's that? Stand by! Good Heavens!' Then he turned calmly to me and said with a smile, 'Sorry, old man, we must get out at once.' He helped me over the side first, and I had a confused notion that somewhere or other, near at hand, a machine-gun was banging away briskly.

"I dropped and heard a 'wumph' as the parachute left its case. This was the last sensation I attempted to analyse as I fell like a stone for 300 feet. I saw the balloon shoot violently upward, and then my view was blotted out by a large white umbrella which suddenly appeared above my head, and I realised that the parachute had opened. I didn't look down, as I felt my body swaying easily in the breeze. The roar above told me that the Albatross had done its work and the balloon was afire. You cannot, of course, maneuver a parachute, and there is always the possibility of the burning balloon overtaking you and burning your only means of escape.

"But before I reached the ground I saw far in front the Albatross crashing to earth minus a wing. She had been hit by a cluster of anti-aircraft shells.

"The next thing I knew was that I was lying in the middle of a plowed field, while a short distance off I saw my observer coming across toward me."

Narrow Escape From Death

All twelve of the officers of the wrecked balloons escaped safely on this occasion. They are not always so fortunate. At this same station a few days before an officer was shot and killed when dropping in his parachute. His balloon had been set afire by a German airplane, and as usual, he and his companion took to their parachutes. They had hardly got clear of the balloon when the attacking airplane swooped down on them, its machine gun in full play. One of the officers was killed, and, although the other escaped, his parachute was torn by a bullet and several of its cords were cut. Few men have been nearer death and lived to tell the tale.

The balloon commander told the story of an officer who had gone up alone and whose balloon was shelled when flying at 4,000 feet. On these occasions it is dangerous to haul dawn, for the position of the winch is thereby given away to the enemy gunners. At last, after a cloud of shrapnel smoke had appeared almost under the basket and no response came down the telephone wire to inquiries as to whether everything was all right, the ground officer gave the order to haul down. Ten minutes later the car touched the ground, and the observer was found lying at the bottom of the basket, unconscious but unhurt. It was a bad case of shell shock, from which the officer was several months in recovering.

A few days ago, at a nearby station, a balloon suddenly caught fire, for no apparent reason. The two observers tried to escape in their parachutes, but the blazing balloon overtook them, and they were killed. Theories as to the cause of the disaster were numerous, but the one most generally accepted was that the balloon had been fired by an electric spark from a thunder cloud. The fact that the wire cable had parted near the balloon was said to give support to this theory. It was the parting of this cable which was generally responsible for the death of the observers, because it made impossible the towing of the burning balloon clear of the parachutes.

One of the officers at this station was up in a balloon a few days ago, when it was shelled and the cable severed. The balloon started at twenty-five miles an hour for the German lines. The officer had not much time to think, but he threw all his maps and documents overboard and pulled the rip cord. He and the balloon fell about 1,000 yards from the German lines.

Changed Spark Plugs In The Air

JOE BENNETT AND PAUL DICKEY ©INTL

These two daring aviators, Joe Bennett and Paul Wickey, made a flight and while in mid-air stopped their plane, changed marked spark plugs and started their motor again by nose diving. The wonderful feat was witnessed by officers of the U. S. Marine Corps, and proved that a machine could be repaired while in flight. Paul Dickey is the author of several novels and Bennett is a member of the Curtiss Engineering Company.

Plan Canal To Link Geneva And Marseilles

Conference Held To Consider Artificial International Waterway

The long discussed proposal to build a canal to connect Geneva, Switzerland, with Marseilles, France, again pressed itself into public consideration recently as a result of the conference on the matter held at Geneva. The Swiss government gave official recognition to the deliberations.

The suggested Rhone canal would connect the two cities by an all-water route. The Rhone River is now navigable from Lyons to Versailles, and only the link from Geneva to Lyons will have to be made navigable. This particular phase of the project engaged the attention of the recent conference, according to the report of Consul Lewis W. Haskell, of Geneva. The Swiss government is keenly interested, since the country will obtain a waterway directly from Lake Geneva to the sea. For thirty years such an undertaking has been urged. Leading citizens at Geneva are enthusiastic in their support of the project.

It is estimated that it will require about $70,000,000 to make the Rhone navigable to Lyons. On account of the difference of levels an extensive system of locks will be necessary. It is contemplated by the manipulation of the water in the locks to generate electricity for both Paris and Lyons, and it is this plan of a side product, so to speak, which has given such an impetus to the scheme.

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B. writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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THE LAST OF THE CARNABYS

Pathe's British Gazette, Pathe's American Gazette
AND
Lonesome Luke—in Miss BLISS
MATINEE 3 P.M.
Edwin Arden in "The Iron Heart"

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In a strong cotton material, light coloured grounds, with well assorted stripe designs, fitted with stiff cuffs. A splendid hardwearing shirt at a low price.

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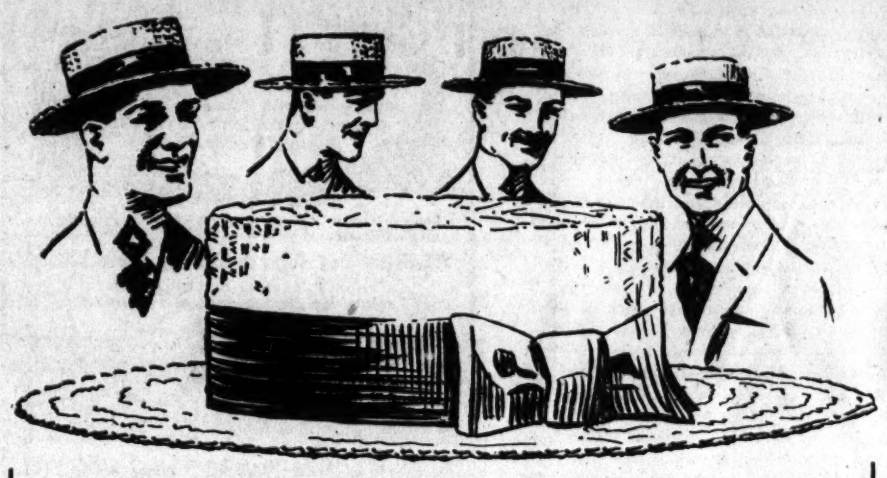

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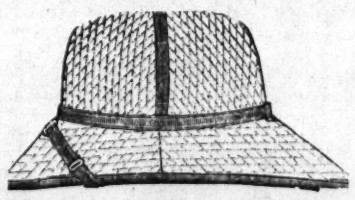

Tent Club Topee

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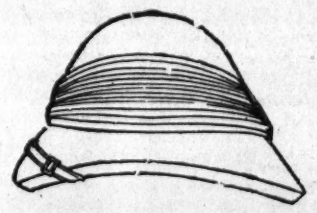
Also in a plain White Drill cover, with puggaree.

Price $4.50 each



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The "Slip-Well" Brand Barathea Silk

The neckband has been specially constructed and slips easily round a double collar. Stocked in the following shades: Black, Brown, Grey, Helio, Sea Green, Navy, Royal-Blue, Reseda, New-Blue Mauve, Brown, Purple, Crimson, Slate, Dove, Cornflower, etc., etc.

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White Cotton Half Hose

A fine make of exceptional durability and well finished, with spliced heels and toes, and is well shaped.

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Children's White Canvas Tennis Shoe with Rubber sole, light in weight, well made and good fitting.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—May 12, Sunday after Ascension, 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 11 a.m., Mattins. Dykes in F. Anthem, "God is gone up" (Croft). Hymns, 147, 148, 230. Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Anthem, "O Gladsome Light" (Sullivan). Hymns 150,149,304. Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—May 12, Sunday after Ascension, 10.30 a.m., Mattins, Preacher, The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 6 p.m., Evensong, Preacher, The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—Sunday, May 12. 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Abraham's faith". Chant 58. Te Deum (Eaton Faning in C). Hymns 668, 283. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Conscience; its nature." Chant 56; hymns 520, 312, 340, 682.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. D. E. Haste; 6 p.m. by Mr. Gilbert McIntosh:

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall. The Bund, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

American Song Service.—Mr. M. T. Stauffer will speak at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Since Sunday is Mother's Day, a day generally observed throughout the United States and set apart in honor of all mothers, Mr. Stauffer's address will be appropriate to this occassion. There will be special music.

Vitalised Politics One Of War's Compensations

By Gilbert Seldes

Paris, March 16.—If any one doubts the strength of the French let him come to France and see how the French are criticising themselves. No people who were not self-confident and proud of their power could speak so freely of their own faults. And no people who were not certain of victory could possibly plan such farreaching reforms.

One of the deepest criticisms made of the France of before the war was that its politics and statesmanship were out of touch with the common facts of French life. Politicians and diplomats seemed to some people to be acting as if France were still a nation of a few million people engaged in small agriculture. The French system of putting all the governmental powers in the basket known as Paris lent itself to this kind of politics. Diplomats played the game of politics as it was played by Mazarin and Richelieu. As one writer put it, the game of politics, domestic and international, was a bullfight. And now that is over.

Studying The Enemy's Methods

The French are not afrad to learn from their ugly enemies, because they are sure that the fine French spirit cannot be corrupted by Prussianism. It is true that France has an officialdom which seems terrible to an American accustomed to local government. But the spirit is not that of Prussian bureaucracy Therefore the French are studying German methods. They are trying to discover how Germany managed to become so strong in forty years.

The grand discovery made by the French is that the Germans made their politics and their diplomacy the servants of their industry. Whereas in France industry had to wait on politics. For example, the port of Havre was found inadequate about forty years ago—in 1877. It took five years before the Chamber of Deputies, which corresponds to our House of Representatives, passed the required law for enlarging the harbor. But it was not until 1891, or fourteen years later, that the Senate took up the measure, and then the Senate refused to adopt the whole scheme. Four years later, in 1895, a much more modest proposal was passed, and by that time navigation had so increased and the dimensions of ships had grown so much that the project, which took seven years to execute, was really worthless.

Now this was not a party affair at all. In those years parties came and went. Ministries fell and were reconstituted. In those years France took up the most serious problems of the relation of the State to the Church, the rights of laborers to form unions, and so on. Industrial enterprise alone was neglected, because, frankly, France was not interested. She did not realise that her whole future depended upon governmental encouragement of vital industries. In a certain sense France has always been prosperous.

Her peasantry is frugal. to see a French peasant woman cook a cabbage is a lesson in domestic science worth more than all the college cooking schools. The Bank of France has an enormous saving fund, out of all proportion to its activities. And since this species of prosperity prevailed France allowed herself to think that canals and ports and railroads did not matter. She failed to make an agreement with Spain by which the railways of the two nations might be brought to standard gauge. She neglected her export trade in undeveloped countries and she neglected also the heavy industries which her soil allows her to use with profit. Her yield from agriculture was, in some vital crops, from 25 to 50 percent below that of Germany. She has "white power" in abundance, but she had only begun to use it before the war.

It is easy to say that everything will be changed by the war—and hard to prove while the enemy is still at the gates. But of this we may be reasonably certain—that France has turned the corner toward a new type of industry. She has also turned the corner toward a new type of industrial freedom.

Capital and Labor

In this field, too, politics was a bullring. The Socialists were out for a social war, and when their leaders first entered and then formed ministries, the Socialists objected, because a Socialist in power often turned out a tyrant. But the great labor union of France, the Confederation Generale de Travail (or C. G. T.) never before the war really wanted an understanding with the employers. Since the war began an understanding has come about. Before the war the laborers would often say. "We must have 75 percent more wages." The capitalists would answer, "Impossible." Then, down tools. As a result much French capital was invested outside, in Russia and even in Germany. France was starved of its rightful capital because there seemed no prospect of a real entente between capital and labor.

Today that prospect is a very real one. The story of Gustave Herve, who changed the name of his paper from "The Social War" to "Victory" when the German war broke out, is an old one, but it is full of meaning. For the first time Herve and hundreds of thousands like him both capitalists and employes, saw something more important than their class war. And they see it to this day. The sacred union of parties is a dead letter, but the simple union of human beings is very much a living law. The victory is a victory over Germany. It is to be followed by a victory over the disruptive forces at home.

Americans who worry about our labor situation will be heartened to realise that well informed students here regard America as well in the way to solve many social questions. A writer in L'Intransigeant, a very popular evening paper of Paris, told his readers recently that American workers are reasonable and never drive their demands to

(Continued on Page 13)

Hunger Killing Thousands In Germany; Vital Forces Of People Weakened

NOTE.—Until the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany Mr. Dreher had been for years The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin, specialising in financial economic and political subjects. He has, therefore, a very wide knowledge of the sources and nature of Germany's industrial power, and also an unusual understanding of Germany's emotions.

By William C. Dreher

Today I shall try to answer two questions: How has the hunger offensive affected the vitality of the German people, and what are Germany's prospects to continue feeding her people?

The visible effects of malnutrition were everywhere apparent before I quit the country, in February, 1917. Haggard faces were more frequently seen, and children in the poorer quarters of Berlin betrayed more frequently signs of ill feeding.

Reduction in weight was a common experience among one's acquaintances. The first question then usually put to one's friend, after an absence of a few weeks, was: "Well, how many pounds have you lost by this time?" It was by no means unusual to hear of persons who had lost from thirty to forty pounds.

The Mayor of Halle got up in the city council several months ago and admitted that he had lost fifty pounds. This was to exonerate himself from the charge that burglars had broken into his cellar and stolen large stocks of hoarded provisions. His plea was that thieves could see by looking at him that his cellar was empty, and the councilmen regarded that line of defence as perfect.

But it was generally said to me by persons of shrunken girth that they suffered in no way from the change. Most of them even claimed that they felt better for having stripped off so much of their mortal coil. The Mayor of Berlin told me that this was his own experience, and he had extracted the same comforting admission from many of his friends. My own experience, however, did not confirm this patriotic German view. After losing thirty pounds I grew nervous and slept badly, but I never realised fully how run down I was until I came out of Germany and began again to feed normally. And I have a strong conviction that those Germans who were so cheerful a year ago over their shortened belts would now tell a different story.

But their story has not been told. There are no statistics on mortality or general health to show how the vital forces of the people have been affected. Only in the case of infants have statistics been published; and some interesting figures for school children are also accessible.

Infants' Health Guarded

Before I came out of Germany the statistics of infant mortality—which, by the way, have always been shamefully high there—had been steadily lowered during the war period. These figures covered the larger cities and, if they were correct, they certainly showed that babies less than one year old were being well cared for. It may be assumed that conditions were even better in the country regions, which were not embraced in the published figures.

But there was a special reason why the youngest infants gave comfort to the vital statistician. The authorities took pains, from the very beginning of the war, to see that not only the babies got normal allotments of milk, but that nursing mothers and women during expectancy should receive fairly adequate nourishment. And the babies are still being cared for; even a special coal allotment, in times of fuel famine, is made for houses where there is an infant.

But the statistics of infant mortality already referred to came down only to November, 1916. There are reasons, however, for believing that conditions have changed since then. The Berlin Statistical Office has published figures for Berlin for the first half of 1917 showing a morality of 13.4 per 100 births, as against only 10.7 for a comparative period in 1915. The Socialist Vorwarts, which reproduced these figures, added that there had been a further striking increase in infant deaths in July and August, 1917.

Another Socialist paper, the Volkstimme, of Chemnitz, has recently published some striking statistics—evidently official—illustrating how the health of school children has deteriorated. On January 4, this paper said that investigations of the health of these children, made up to the end of 1916, had shown uniformly favorable results; hence it could be said that "the war, generally speaking, had passed by our youth without leaving any trace." But more recent investigations, the paper went on, indicated a change. The latest satistics showed that children upon leaving school—i.e., at the age of about fourteen—were now 31.2 per cent anaemic, as against 21.74 per cent in the year 1913; also that nearly 5 per cent of them were tuberculous, as compared with 1.5 per cent for 1913.

Last Septemebr the chief health officer of Dresden published conclusions that he had reached after studying health conditions there. It should be mentioned, however, before giving his results, that Dresden is a good competitor with Berlin for the palm in meagre feeding; the figures, therefore, must be taken as reflecting conditions at their worst in the larger towns.

This Dr. Dienemann showed that the food card allotments at Dresden, in the case of children between the between only one-half and three-fourths of their normal requirements. He added that only the wealthiest parents were able to make good the deficiency by buying card-free food. His further conclusion was that mothers and prospective mothers and children up to four were amply provided for; that those between four and eight were protected against serious danger to health; but that the others, up to eighteen, were undoubtedly in a serious position.

One of his most striking conclusions was in regard to adults. He said that no adults were getting quite half of their normal requirement; while the allotments to men doing the heaviest labor ranged as low as one-third, or even slightly less, of normal requirements. Bad as his figures were, he had to add the remark that even these were not always maintained, owing to irregularity in the arrival of supplies.

Health of People Suffers

The health of the people undoubtedly is suffering, not only from insufficient nourishment, but also from unsuitable or even unwholesome food. The regulation bread now sold is far from being so wholesome as the kinds it superseded. It tends to cause intestinal troubles. In the eager determination to save food, too, imperfect things are eaten, meats that have begun to go bad, and fruit in incipient decay. Food waste is rescued from the earth or any dirty receptacles for hungry mouths. A British civilian prisoner, recently returned from the Ruhleben camp, near Berlin, reported that he had frequently seen the German sentries going around looking for remnants of food in the swill pails of the prisoners.

Many of the food substitutes, with which the markets are now flooded, are worse than hunger itself; they sap the vitality of a man more speedily. Adulterants injurious to health are also resorted to by unscrupulous producers whenever they see an opportunity of escaping detection Some other adulterants, harmless in themselves, render food unpalatable and thus destroy their appeal to the palate. People cannot eat or drink them with that gusto which, as physiologists tell us, is a necessary part of wholesome feeding.

The substitute coffees now drunk are nauseous drafts. Some of them are made of roasted acorns, some with kohlrabi and a mixture of caffein (this latter sold at Leipsic at sixfold the peace price of good coffee). Recently the authorities allowed brewers in making beer to use flavoring extracts to make up for the lack of hops. Cigarette manufacturers were permitted to mix one-tenth hop leaves with tobacco. A more recent decision is even more generous to the manufacturers; they now use maple, linden, sycamore, grape and virginia creeper leaves in adulterating cigars and cigarettes.

In all this adulteration, it must be some comfort to the Berliners to see that their municipal government is exerting itself to keep their sausage pure. It recently notified the butchers that in making sausage of horse, mule or donkey meat, no other ingredients except hog's lard or suet night be used.

The case of the invalid in Germany is now a pitiable one. Many of them owe their ill health to improper diet and might be cured with an ample supply of nutritious food. They send for the doctor, who gives the necessary certificate entitling the holder to obtain an invalid's food card. But the doctors have been so overwhelmed with such claims and have given so many certificates that the authorities have at last begun a stout resistance. Even before I came away I knew persons with a certificate for milk, rice and other easily digested foods, but the certificate was all they had—the food was not forthcoming.

Some towns make special provisions for invalids. Leipsic some time ago opened a special invalid kitchen, with a capacity for feeding 150. In connection with this kitchen I found the only scrap of information that I was able to discover in all my reading of the German newspapers, going to show that food or health conditions were in some measure satisfactory. It was narrated that the kitchen had to be closed after a short trial, because only twenty or twenty-five persons visited it daily. Or was the food so bad that the invalids rebelled?

It should be said, before quitting this aspect of the problem, that the shortage of physicians must now be a factor that seriously influences the public health and the death rate. Although Germany in peace times is greatly oversupplied with physicians, the demands of the war—at the fronts and in military hospitals—have been so great that there are now not nearly enough for the civilian population. This became apparent even in the first year of the war, and the lack of physicians is now still more keenly felt.

Vital Force Weakened

From the facts here set forth and from many minor items in the German press I have derived the strong conviction that the vital forces of the people have already been seriously weakened. Many persons have undoubtedly already died of hunger, though this is nowhere admitted in so many words, for death is camouflaged by assigning some disease as its direct cause. But slow starvation is evidently sweeping off thousands—people whose physical and mental powers of resistance have become so weakened that they succumb easily to the attack of some ordinary sickness.

Now, what of the future? Will the pinch of hunger continue to grow keener?

In looking for answers to those questions one general consideration deserves attention. Germany has had hard luck, almost without parallel in her experience, in having had three years of bad harvests. According to the old law of probabilities alone, it can hardly be expected that equally hard luck will be repeated this year, and if the country has survived through three bad crop years, it is at least probable that it will continue to survive, even if the crops of 1918 should turn out as poorly as hitherto.

The prospects for food production at home this year are by no means reassuring for the German people. They are confronted by a trinity of shortages—farm labor, draft animals and fertilisers. There are fewer laborers to cultivate the fields than in 1917. Further calls for troops have been made; many vigorous young men have now reached the reduced military age and have been taken away from farm work, and not a few older men, hitherto exempt for physical defects, have now been caught by the more rigid combing process to get recruits.

There will also be fewer Russian prisoners, more than 1,000,000 of whom have hitherto helped in working the German fields. Many of these, yielding to compulsion or the inducement of high wages, will doubtless stay in Germany, but many will return to Russia. Industrial and other callings also have continued to bid sharply for whatever labor was left in the country, and thus the labor expense of crop production has increased.

It is a significant fact that the Agrarian League at its national convention on February 19 appealed to the government to permit the farmers to work their laborers twelve hours daily and to give soldiers furloughs to help in getting the spring planting done.

The farm horse represents just now one of the weakest points in Germany's lines of home defence. The animals are underfed and are too weak for doing heavy work steadily. In one section of Germany the authorities recently offered a premium on ploughing up meadow land and planting it in potatoes; but it was mentioned in the discussion of the matter that no considerable results could be expected, because the horses were too weak to break the grass roots in daily ploughing.

The feeding of horses has become a problem fully as difficult as feeding men. The grain ration of farm horses has been reduced to 3.3 pounds daily. Hay is exceedingly scarce and dear, and curious substitutes for it have come into use. Here is a significant extract from a Berlin market report. After saying that there was no hay or straw in the market for civilian trade, it having been all requisitioned for the army, the report adds: "Heather is taken as fast as it arrives, and reeds are more in demand."

Many other market reports dwell upon the heavy demands for these novel kinds of fodder. Other substitutes are used. An agricultural paper mentions that hazel catkins have beeen successfully fed to horses in districts where grain was scarce, and it recommends that experiments be made with birch, alder and beech catkins. The horses on the streets of Berlin, even before I came away, had a decidedly lean and hungry look. Such a gaunt and ill-fed lot of beasts I had never imagined; and they are in even worse condition today.

The prices of farm horses are now so high, too, as to be wellnigh prohibitive. A South German market report of February 21 quoted $1,000 to $1,200 for medium weight work horses three to five years old; heavy animals brought $1,400.

Of course, most of the young horses are taken for the army as soon as they are fit for service. The Agrarian League made a strong plea for exempting farm horses from confiscation, as well as for the allotment of old army horses to the farmers. But the military authorities, in Bavaria at least, have notified them that they could get no such horses this spring; hence they should break in cows and young steers in good time for planting the crops.

Milk Supply Menaced

The Milk supply is also endangered by the shortage of feedstuffs. The league further appealed to the gov-

(Continued on Page 13)

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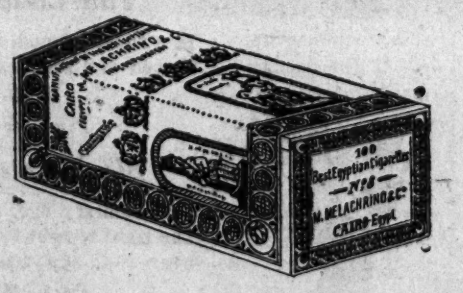

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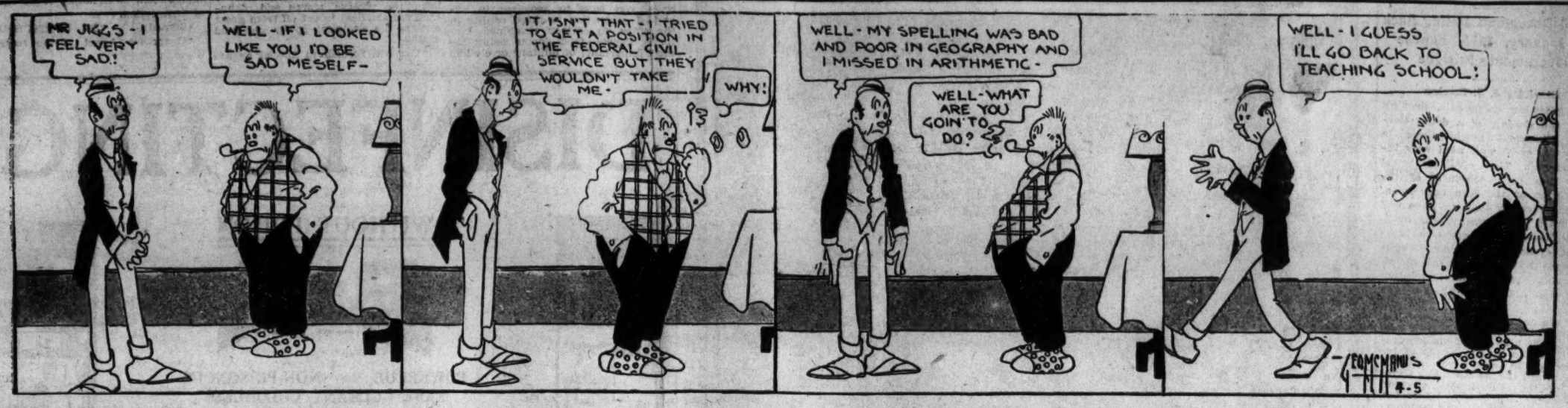
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Hunger Killing Thousands In Germany; Vital Forces Of People Weakened

(Continued from Page 12)

ernment for concentrated feedstuffs in order to keep the milk pails full. The number of milch cows has kept up remarkably well indeed, a reduction of less than 3 per cent having been shown by the animal census of last December; but their milk yield has been sadly reduced through poor feeding, and it will hardly improve. Moreover, the sharp reduction in the number of swine, already mentioned, is a bad factor in respect to the future meat supply.

The league also appealed for fertilisers, especially potash and nitrates. That they should need to call for potash, nothwithstanding the many mines in Germany is a noteworthy fact, illustrative of the shortage of labor and bad transportation facilities.

The government has made heroic efforts to supply the farmer with nitrates. Some big factories for recovering nitrogen from the atmosphere were built under government suspices, and it is boasted in the press that these have been remarkably successful in increasing the output of nitrogen products. But it was quite recently pointed out in the Prussian Chamber that the factories were turning out only 60 per cent of their capacity, owing to bureaucratic bungling in the delivery of supplies, chiefly fuel. Furthermore, nearly the entire output of the factories is absorbed in making explosives for the army. The prospect for a sufficient amount of commercial fertilisers is distinctly bad; but it is probably not worse than it was a year ago.

The conclusion, therefore, seems warranted that, unless Germany is favored to an unusual degree this year by nature, it will hardly be possible to increase the food supply from home sources.

Nor is it probable that there will be any large increase from foreign countries. The Ukraine had been regarded as the most promising source of supply, but the recapture of Odessa and other towns there this week by the Soviet and Ukrainian troops makes it seem doubtful whether the new republic will assist in feeding Germany. From the German press it appears that no great hopes for the immediate future had been based by the German authorities upon getting food supplies from the Ukraine, although the peace commissioners at Brest-Litovsk had repeatedly assured the Germans that there were still considerable stocks of grain in the country available for export.

In the Reichstag Main Committee it was said on February 22, that Germany and Austria had made a provisional arrangement with the Ukraine, valid until July 31, respecting the import of food stuffs, pending the conclusion of a permanent treaty. It was also reported at the same time that German and Austrian commissionars were meeting at Berlin to agree upon organising in common the importation of grain and other products from the Ukraine. It was evident that the Germans were expecting to obtain large supplies from that source after the crops of this year are harvested; and it may be assumed that they will send further forces there if necessary to recover the cities just reported as lost.

From old Russia Germany may probably be able to obtain some supplies next autumn. A little meat has already begun to arrive in Germany, as is evident from a report of the Berlin press about a number of persons having been poisoned there already by the middle of February by eating Russian pork. But it may well be doubted whether the Germans will get as much food from Lithuania and Courland as last year. The fields there were largely cultivated by German soldiers when off duty, and these have now probably been nearly all withdrawn and sent to the West front. The native population under existing conditions will hardly be able to keep up production.

Germany got over 600,000 tons of grain from Rumania last year and Austria over 700,000. But in view of Austria's even greater shortage of food than Germany's it is probable that Rumania will be left for exploitation by Austria.

Relies On Holland

From Holland, it seems probable that Germany will get more food than heretofore. Holland's refusal to accept grain from us in exchange for its ships evidently means that she expects to make an arrangement to get it from Germany, paying with liberal supplies of vegetables, and dairy products. Germany would undoubtedly come off with an advantage in any such trade. It will be recalled that Germany agreed some months ago to supply Sweden with grain; and it may be assumed that here too return payment in liberal amounts of meat and dairy products is exacted. Probably more of Denmark's products are also going to Germany than hitherto, in view of the increasing difficulties of shipment to England.

But this whole matter of Germany's further food prospects is involved in too much uncertainty to warrant any confident predictions one way or the other. Nevertheless, barring dangers from drouth and political convulsions in the East, it appears probable that the food supply will improve to some extent after this year's crops are harvested.

In any event it is highly improbable that Germany will reach such straits that the hunger offensive will stop the wheels of the great Hindenburg machine. The death of some thousands of children or old people no longer able to fight battles will not compel the German authorities to bid for a "hunger peace." Ruthless toward their enemies, they are also ruthless toward themselves, so long as the territory of the Fatherland is at stake or conquests in right.

Vitalised Politics On Of War's Compensations

(Continued From Page 12)

the point where capital flies to other countries. He refers to the way in which American employers look after the comfort of their employes. "Among us," he says, "there is hostility or indifference. In America a mutual confidence and efficient collaboration. On the one hand, a sterile struggle and loss of time. on the other, a maximum return. Which is right?"

Frenchmen of all classes have given the answer to that question. It is quite possible that the form of the new democracy in industry will not be like ours, nor like the English, because France has its own traditions and clings to them, even while making fun of them. But the workers who have been loyal in this war, are certain to have their reward. And it must not be forgotten that thousands of French soldiers coming home on leave take up their old accustomed places in the shop or factory and for seven days lead their old life. It is impossible for such men to put personal ends before the good of the country, and it is equally impossible for others to impose selfish purposes on men who have been at and are going back to the front.

Taking Politics Out of Business

The agreement between social classes will make it easier for political leaders to turn their attention to industry. Hereafter industrial encouragement will not be a party question. The whole trend of statesmanship will be toward helping on the industrial good of the state. This will reach down into private life as well. A Frenchman who was known before the war for wit and a cynical humor said to me the other day that he is advising young men to choose for their professions only such as will bring material aid to the state. "I tell them to produce something of use, something the world wants and will pay for, because we will be poor and we must become rich, we will be weak and we must be strong."

When individuals feel this way the statesmen will have to follow. Already a great change has come over France's conception of America's diplomacy and politics. Heretofore the Frenchman has said that our politics was only dollar-chasing. Now he believes that we are right in making the state serve industry, because in that way we insure prosperity and leave far more freedom to the individual.

Apropos of this, the "Letters of an Old American to a Frenchman" are being widely read and quoted with approval. One passage chosen for special praise is:

"People reproach us (Americans) with being business men, money men and with considering politics only from the point of view of our interests. Well, what is there extraordinary in our desire to make the resources of our country do the most good to our people? We consider that the government has done its duty when it gives us all these things. We expect our government to develop and not to hinder business—meaning by that the use of the soil and the subsoil and the most rapid and most economical distribution of the product. If that isn't the duty of a democratic government, what is?"

Three years ago the average Frenchman would have dropped this book and asked for a copy of La Vie Parisienne. Toddy he reads and approves. It is a good sign for us; but it is even a better sign for France.

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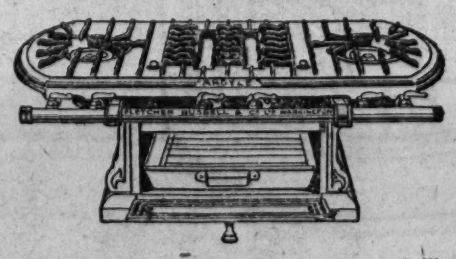

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GERMAN PLAN FOR VAST WAR REVEALED

Official Documents Dating Back To January, 1914, Expose Government's Intrigue

Edited By J. J. Bosdan

The following documents, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt Germany's diabolical machinations in plotting the great war, need very little comment. The civilised world already has been convinced of the premediation of the Hun aggression. It is only recently that we have had proof that it was Germany, who, overrunning Russia with agents, corrupting and deadening their consciences, instigating the Maximalist movement, has turned the Russian Revolution into treason against the allies of the West.

Here are the exact documents, clear and irrefutable, where the Hun was caught in the very act of his criminal guilt, is proven by the words of his own mouth, and these accusing documents are not the irresponsible scribblings of the subordinate German agents. They are official documents, civilian, naval military and commercial, signed and issued by that organisation which, in the absence of a more appropriate title, goes under the name of the Imperial German Government.

Documents Give Proof

In certain documents that we are going to publish below you will find the proof, the absolute proof, that the corruption in Russia was—and still today without doubt is—perhaps not only authorised at the instigation of the Imperial Government, not only by the powerful German industrial syndicats, but by the German Socialist majority themselves. These accusing documents prove that Lenine, Trotsky, Lounatscharsky, Zinovieff, Kamanef, and other gentlemen of lesser importance among the Russian Maximalists, have been bribed, and bribed cheaply, by the gold which they have so often denounced—and the gold was German gold.

Now a word regarding the authenticity of the documents.

These documents at the present time are the property of Bernard Taft, one of the contributing editors of the Le Petit Parisien, which newspaper vouches for their authenticity, and challenges any and all who would question their genuineness. They were brought directly from Russia by a friend of Benard Taft, who bears a well-known name in French society, and to whom they were given by a man whose good faith no one would doubt—a man celebrated in Russian revolutionary movements, and known by everyone who has followed events in Russia since the revolution.

This man, whom the Maximalists pursued with all the ferocious hatred that the criminal has for the lover of justice, that man whom they would be so glad to hold in their claws; who always escapes them, who taunts even the usurpers; always working to save his country from shame, who never despairs of his fatherland—this man has courageously given the Le Petit Parisien permission to use his name. The contributor to the Le Petit Parisien uses these words in hesitating, at the present time, to give the name of the Russian who has handed him these importance documents:

"If I do not do it, it is because I do not wish to prepare for him a terrible Chugaref and Kokoschine, throat-cutting done by Lenine and Trotsky. The day will come soon, I hope, when it will be possible to give him the credit for the exposure of these documents."

Eight Months Before War

Now we come to the first of the incriminating documents. In itself it may not seem at first glance very significant. However, the writer calls the attention of his readers to the dates of the issuance of these official German "orders" and also to keep in mind their relationship to the others.

Here is a circular dated January 2, 1914, that is to say, eight months before the war, where it is already seen that Germany had decided to declare war on civilisation.

"Circular of the 2nd of January, 1914, sent out by the German Imperial General Headquarters to all regional commanders.

"It is ordered within three days to make a full and complete telegraphic report on the quantity and quality in reserve of all the provisions and raw material in each military subdivision.

"No 14. (Signed) LITKE."

Having ascertained, or having taken a complete inventory of food and raw material in reserve, now the Higher Command of the German Government proceeds with still other preparations. In view of the plotted war and in order to safeguard the interests of the German financiers who might suffer seriously in those countries that they knew would be struggling against the German coalition Austria-Hungary and particularly for the purpose of guarding the interests of Germans in Russia, it was necessary to preserve, as much as possible, the financial relations with the enemy countries.

The German authorities started to make ample preparations in order to be able to guard against this menace against German financiers, in case of war, by creating credit establishments which would be able to serve as intermediaries between Germany and her enemies—and this, mind, in the month of February, 1914, almost six months before the declaration of war.

"Circular of February 18, 1914.

"The Minister of Finance of the Imperial German Government, to all groups of German Banks, and in accordance to the Austria-Hungarian agreement, Desterreichicher Creditanstalt:

"This is to convey to the knowledge of the Directors of all German Banks dealing with foreign commercial homes, and with the consent of the Austria-Hungarian government, through the Bank of O. C., that the Imperial Government of Germany has attached the greatest importance to the request of the Directors of all Credit Banks, designed to show the urgency of establishing agencies in the following places:

"Lulea.

"(1.) Haparanda and Varde and the Finland frontier at Bergen and at Amsterdam. The establishment of such agencies is indispensible for exercising the most active surveillance over the material interest of the German shareholders in Russian, English and French enterprises, which might become necessary under certain circumstances that would modify the organisation of the financial and industrial market throughout the world.

"And in addition to this, it is urgently recommended to directors of credit banks to at once make serious attempts to establish the most intimate and confidential relations with the banks of Finland and America.

"In this financial suggestion the Minister of Finance recommends to you the Swedish Bank Nia-Banken at Stockholm and the First Valdar Hansen and Cie, at Copenhagen, as these firms have very active relations with Russia."

Meaning Of Documents

"Now, let us see what these documents that you have just read mean. What are their significance? If they mean anything, they mean this—which should be kept in mind definitely:

(1.) The financial measures decided upon, as indicated in the above circular issued by the German Minister of Finance, are taken with the express approval and permission of the two governments, Germany and Austria-Hungary. That is to say, Germany and Austria were preparing for this war as early as February 18, 1914.

(2.) The German coalition foresees perfectly the coming of a war with England also. Otherwise what is the necessity of establishing financial relations with the Scandanavian and American banks against England and her allies?

(3.) The proprietor of the Nia-Banken, at Stockholm, is no other than Herr Furstenberg. What can be the real nationality of this Furstenberg, proprietor of a Swedish bank? Is it not singular and suspicious? How could any one help knowing the nationality of a man with the aforementioned name? He is a German, that is well known. He is a naturalised Swede, that is where it is singular, but that is not all. This man is a Socialist, an intimate friend of Lenine, who has played a considerable role in the Maximalist movement. He is a banker of Stockholm, and is an agent of the Imperial German Government, a fiscal agent, if you please. Furstenberg the Socialist, acting as the fiscal agent of the German Government in Sweden, friend of Lenine!

Enough for the Hun financial intrigues!

Germany had in her mills and workshops a great number of machines of foreign manufacture. During a war Germany would find it impossible to replace worn parts of these machines. During the war, reasoned the ever-plotting Hun, they must depend absolutely and solely on machines of German make. Note the Hun precision.

From that came the necessity of taking an inventory of the number and the condition of the machines, of the extra parts, that must be furnished by the German industries alone, that would enable them to do without aid from abroad, which would be difficult if not impossible to obtain during the war.

Plan To Provoke War

The writer of this article once more calls the attention of the reader to the chronological order of these Imperial German Government circulars, because it proves beyond doubt a determination to provoke this war and a businesslike method of preparing for it.

"Circular of March 8, 1914, issued from the General Headquarters to all inspectors of mines and factories.

"Referring to the circular of September 15, 1887, the General Headquarters, in accordance with the Directors of Industries and Commerce, proposes, without consulting the Bureau of Administration:

"(1) To make a careful examination of all German manufactured motors in regard to parts that might have to be renewed;

"(2) To forcibly examine, if it is necessary, those machines in store houses, in order to be able to give an explicit description of their condition and number; and

"(3) After having secured the desired information, transmit it to Vok (1)." (Vok is the abbreviation for Central Military Bureau of Statistics of the General Headquarters).

Now that these precautions were made the Imperial German Government, through the General Headquarters, then applied for active co-operation to organise industries for the purpose of prosecuting the war successfully—the war that was to come.

This idea was not entirely new, because it had already appeared in 1887, as is shown in the following document:

On June 9, 1914, two months before the war, the circular which follows was addressed to the regional commanders:

"Circular of June 9, 1914. The General Headquarters to the Regional Commanders.

"Within twenty-four hours after receiving this circular you are instructed to give a telegraphic order to all proprietors of industrial enterprises to open the envelopes containing the plans of mobilisation indicated in the circular of the Count Waldersee and Caprivi of June 27, 1887. (Signed)

"No. 421. MOBILISATION."

Now, everything is prepared for the commencement of the war. Machinery is already oiled. only the pretext remains to be found.

Premeditated, carefully prepared, it was unchained at the desired moment chosen by Prussia; and yet all these devilishly planned ingenuities were not able to crush Germany's enemies. They must resort to other despicable means.

Origin Of Sabotage

They then tried to obtain through intrigue, bribery and treachery what they could not obtain by their armies.

A great net was thrown across the countries of the entente. An organisation of destruction was created; unlimited credit was open for that which the German authorities held under the euphemistic name of "accessory needs of the war." The average American reader is already well acquainted with what those "accessory needs of the war" mean, but probably not every American knew that the blowing up of ammunition depots, factories and other American enterprises, were directly instigated by the German Government in Berlin.

Here for the first time we are in a position to show the "Kultur in its Glorie!"

"Circular of Nov. 2, 1914.

"General Headquarters (Imperial German), to the Military Agents on Fronteers of Prussia, France, Italy and Norway:

"In all branches of the German savings banks and banking houses in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, China and the United States, have been opened special military credits for the 'accessory needs of the war.'

"The General Headquarters authorities you have to recourse in unlimited proportion to these credits in the effort to destroy machines, factories, depots—food depots being the most important; or military or civilian plants appertaining to the enemy. In trying to execute these destructions, it is necessary to take measured aims to clog the motors and mechanism; to destroy, in enemy countries, ships carrying materials of war; and to burn the reserve stores and manufactured articles; to cut off from great centers the electrical power and good stuffs.

"You will furnish to special agents put at your disposal, all necessary matter to provoke the explosions and fires; you will also be furnished a list of people in the country, under your supervision, undertaking to be agents of destruction.

(Signed) "DR. E. FISCHER,

"Councillor Agent of the Imperial German Army."

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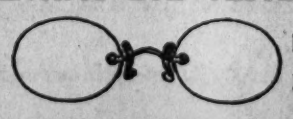

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All Over The Far East

A Mr. Pang Yi-chung, an editor, went to Chefoo and committed suicide by jumping overboard, leaving a note saying that he could not bear to see his country controlled by Japan.

A report from Tokio indicates that the provisions of the Sino-Japanese convention against the Siberian menace are likely to be soon made public.

The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased and it is reported that the oil-wells have been destroyed.

A correspondent sends to the P. and T. Times a line about the state of things in Shensi near the Yellow River: April 24. "We live as on the edge of a crater, fighting and killing going on round about us. Kochien's followers behaving like wild beasts. All the well to do people live in the greatest terror and are constantly robbed. The Yellow River is closed or else thousands would take refuge in Shansi."

A Dairen telegram states that, in view of the present dislocated conditions of the Siberian Railway, the South Manchuria Railway Company is considering the abolition of the express service connecting Japan and Russia. In case this is carried out, the company will also abolish the weekly Chosen-Manuchuria express service.

It is reported from Yokohama that the total volume of Japanese tea to be shipped abroad for this year is estimated at 55,000 tons, the shipment of which is to be apportioned amongst the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, at the rate of 23,000 tons, 22,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively.

A Japanese telegram states that the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers at Tokio will hold a conference to discuss measures to be adopted in dealing with the question of maintaining peace and order along the Chinese Eastern Railway. They will also ask the Japanese Foreign Office to send delegates to take part in the conference.

A Peking telegram says that Mr. Stevens, head of the American Railway Corps to Siberia, has arrived there from Harbin. He is busily engaged in interviewing officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A telegram from Sasebo, Kyushu, has it that the floating dock captured at Tsingtao in July, 1916, and brought to Sasebo, will shortly be sent to Kobe and lent to the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard.

From a reliable foreign source it is learnt that the Allied Powers are very hopeful regarding the situation in Russia. The United States Ambassador is still in the country though he has left its capital. The Japanese Ambassador has made a report to his Government on Russian affairs stating that there is no need to despatch troops to Siberia. He expects to return to Petrograd very soon. The Chinese Minister has the intention to return to his post also.

Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd. of Tokio, announce, as the result of the Liberty Loan drive, that the subscriptions through them from Japan, Chosen and Formosa, amount to the handsome total of $70,000. The number of subscribers is 110, and the subscriptions range from $50 to $10,000, the largest individual subscriber being Mr. Martin Katz, a visitor to Japan.

According to a Tokio telegram, on May 2 a general meeting of members of the Japan Red Cross Society was held at Hibiya Park. It was attended by a great number of members of the society throughout Japan, including several Princes and Princesses of the Blood. Her Majesty the Empress specially honored the meeting with her presence and gave gracious words encouraging the work of the society.

Since April last year the Japanese Naval authorities have been building a gigantic gun tower in the compound of the Naval Arsenal at Kure, in order to undertake the manufacture of large guns according to the experiences gained in the European War, says the Japan Chronicle. It is expected that the tower will be completed in July next. Mr. Inouye, Chief of Naval Construction, says that the tower occupies an area of 500 tsubo and is 140 ft. high. When it has been completed, guns of any magnitude may be built. Indeed, the erection of the new tower has become necessary for making the best possible guns. Though there is much talk about the German long-range guns, no anxiety need be felt in this connection. Though no particulars can be given, it may be said, concludes the naval expert, that the guns that will be made at Kure will be as good as can be made anywhere.

A report from Pyongyang (Korea) that on the 1st inst., the execution of three Koreans, Yi Chin-youn, aged 40, Whang Pong-sin, aged 31, and his brothtr Whang Pong-un, aged 27, took place in Pyongyang Jail. As will be remembered, they attacked the Unsan bullion party in an attempt to plunder it of a considerable sum of money carried by it and murdered Mr. F. Welhaven and a policeman, besides wounding two foreigners on October 6, 1916. They were arrested some time last year, and sentenced to capital punishment. They appealed to the Supreme Court against the sentence, but the appeal was rejected on January 19 this year. Order was given on May 1 to carry out the sentence, and the execution followed at once. It is said that until the moment of death, all three kept up their defiant attitude.

On on order issued by Governor-Genedal Harrison, R. McCulloch Dick, editor and proprietor of the Philippine Free Press, a weekly newspaper of the archipelago, was to be deported to Hongkong. He had been given eight days by the Chief of Police to arrange his affairs and leave the country. The order provided that Mr. Dick be excluded from the country thereafter.

The Governor-General issued a lengthy explanation of his action, from which it appears that articles were published recently in the paper for which Mr. Dick was reponsible, holding up the National Guard to hatred, contempt and ridicule. The Governor-General said:—

"The articles in question have undoubtedly discouraged enlistment and brought the National Guard into less favor among the very type of young men most desirable in the organisation. Appearing, as they do, in a publication generally assumed to be American, these articles strike at the very heart of the movement by which Filipino people are trying to show their loyalty and devotion to the United States, inducing them to believe that their patriotic efforts are unappreciated and their services ridiculous." The statement goes on to refer to the further presence of Mr. R. McCulloch Dick in the Philippine Islands, as being a public nuisance.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

A meeting of academy principals was held here last Friday to discuss a closer co-ordination of the related academies. Among other subjects curriculum, uniform examinations and standards, texts and methods in teaching English, teacher training, relation between college and middle schools, discipline, activities, and administration and finances were discussed. Mr. C. G. McDaniel and Mr. H. H. McMillan of Soochow, Mr. F. C. Wilcox of Ningpo, Dr. J. V. Latimer and Mr. Clayton of Huchow, A. I. Nasmith of Shaohsing, and Drs. Rawlinson, Proctor and J. M. Rogers of Shanghai were present, together with representatives from the college.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Adamson were visitors at the college last Thursday. Mr. Adamson came down to inspect the new gymnasium, which is going up nicely. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron of the Amos Bird Co. spent Thursday on the campus with the Rev. and Mrs. Chas. L. Bromley.

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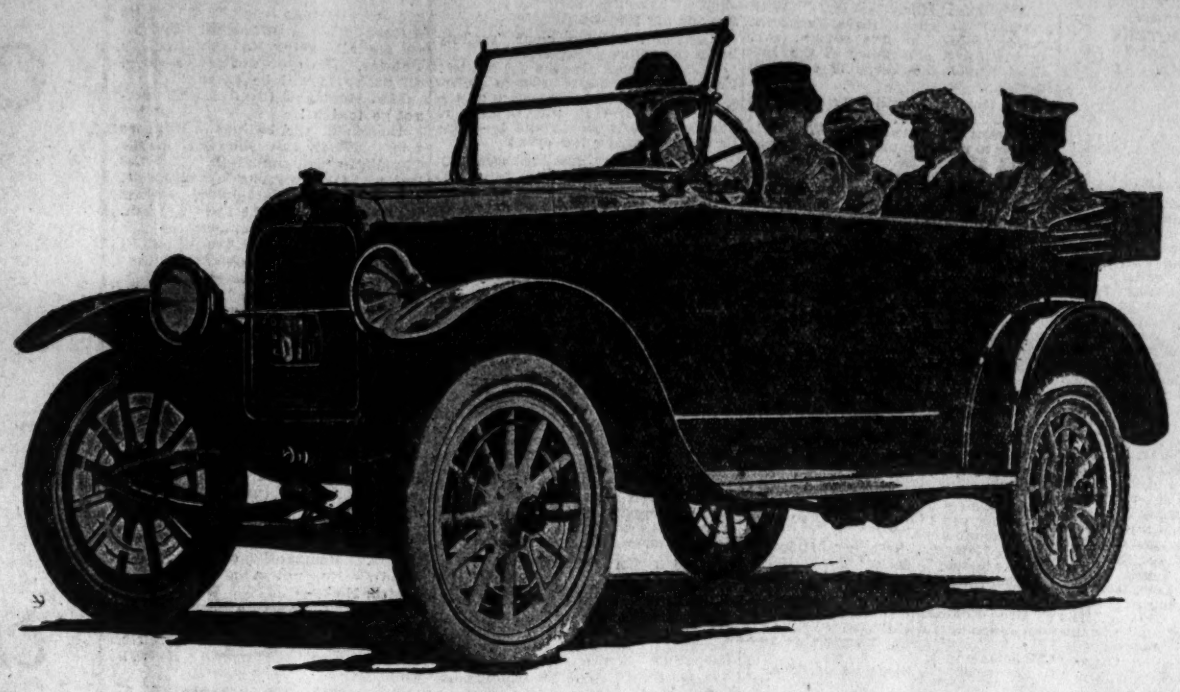
On Friday evening Dr. Huntley gave an illustrated lecture on "The Fly" at the Yangtszepoo Center. This evening Dr. Huntley will give an illustrated lecture to the Y.M.C.A. on "Animals of Sagacity."

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr. 18	C'wangtao	Asaka Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26	Japan	Agamemenon		
Apr. 29	Japan	Capto		
May 8	— Singapore	Cyclops		
May 10	— Japan	Chiyoda Maru	Jap.	
May 10	— Japan	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 11	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
May 9	— Hongkong	Dilwara		
May 9	— Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 29	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P.I. Co
Apr. 26	Japan	Kotobuki Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26		Kurama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 8	— Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 1	Hankow	Meian	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Apr. 25	Japan	Oura Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 25	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 26	Japan	Shinsyu Maru	Jap.	
May 3	Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	— Japan	[illegible]enno Maru	Jap.	
May 8	— Japan	[illegible] Maru	Jap.	
May 10	— Japan	Taishu Maru	Jap.	
May 4	C'wangtao	[illegible] Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 7	Hongkong	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 8	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII		Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OBI		Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	



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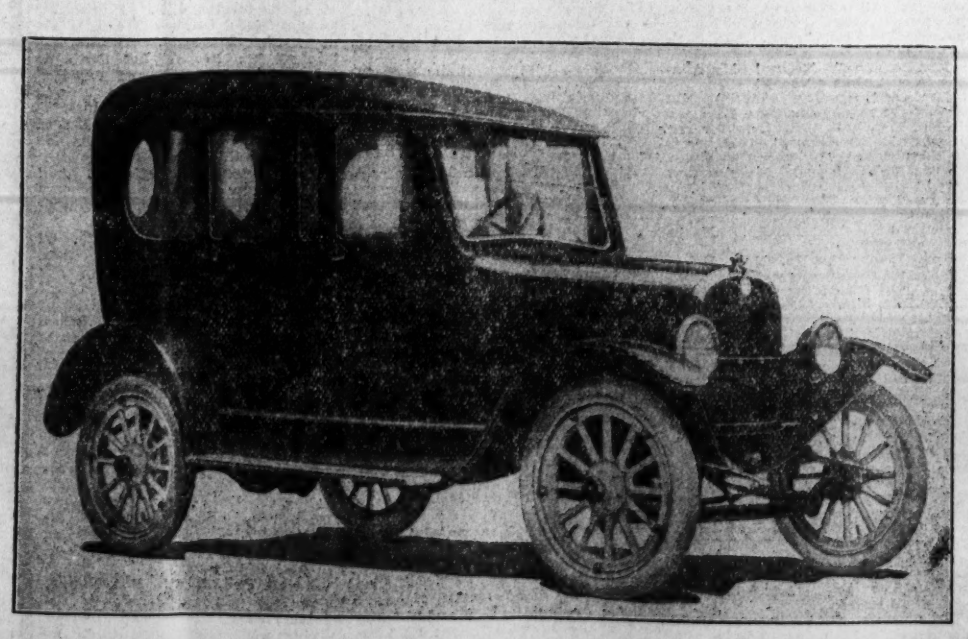

A Diadem Of Snow By Elmer L. Reizenstein

(From the Liberator)

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Nicholas Romanoff
Mrs. Romanoff
Aliosha
The Envoy
Mrs. Oshinsky

The scene is laid in Tobolsk, Siberia.

The time is the present.

A room furnished in execrable taste. To be sure, the table, the several chairs, the sideboard and so forth all belong to the genus furniture (just as Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Elihu Root both belong to the Republican Party) but there the kinship ends. It is apparent that we are confronted with the handiwork of the Russian representative of some American easy-payment home-furnishing company. The only object in the room which does not merit instant annihilation is a much-battered samovar, which seems to be seeking in its memories of better days, a refuge from its present associates. On the walls are several framed placards, bearing in multi-colored Russian characters the legends: "Home, Sweet Home!" "Try, Try Again," "Life is Real, Life is Earnest," and other sentiments of like import. But the most conspicuous object on the walls is a wretchedly executed crayon enlargement of a man's photograph. It is hideously framed in gilt and profusely draped with black crepe. The face, from the snaky hair to the long, straggly beard, is unbelievably vicious. The more erudite among the audience immediately recognise the beloved features of the late lamented Grigory Rasputin, but to the million it is just a bad picture of an ugly man.

There are windows in the rear wall, a door in the left wall and two doors in the right wall. It is evening in late November and dusk has already fallen. On the table is a large kerosene lamp, already lighted. The table is set for three.

A moment after the rise of the curtain, someone knocks sharply on the door at the left. Obtaining no response, the person knocks again. There is another brief pause, then the door opens and an untidy woman, wearing an apron over a wrapper, enters.

The Woman (calling to someone outside). Come right in, grand-daddy! I guess she's in the kitchen gettin' supper ready. She always leaves everything till the last minute.

(A man enters. He is, apparently, in the last stages of decrepitude. He has a flowing white beard, flowing white hair and enormous smoked spectacles. He wears a huge overcoat and leans heavily on a stout cane.)

The Man (In a feeble voice). A thousand thanks.

The Woman. Sit down! I'll call her for you. You don't seem to have any too much voice of your own.

The Man. You are very good.

The Woman (calling). Mrs. Romanoff! Oh! Mrs. Romanoff!

A Shrill Voice (from the right). Vell?

The Woman (in sing-song tones). This is Mrs. Oshinsky! There's an old man here to see you!

The Voice (irritably). Vell, all right? He should vait!

(The speaker has a marked German accent.)

Mrs. Oshinsky. She says you should wait.

The Man. Thank you.

Mrs. Oshinsky (eyeing him curiously). If you've come to collect on the furniture, I might as well tell you, you won't get a kopeck. All the money her old man brings in—and Gawd knows it ain't much!—goes into prayers for him! (She points a finger of scorn at poor Rasputin. The man involuntarily raises his head.) And she a married woman! If it was me, my Petroushka would give me a crack over the head, that's what he would give me. But her man! (She snorts with contempt.) He lets her walk all over him. (Her curiosity gaining the ascendency again.) Did you say you was from the baker's? (Sharply, as he does not reply), Say, you ain't deef, too, are you?

(One of the doors at the right opens and Mrs. Romanoff enters. She wears an all-encompassing gingham bungalow apron. Her hair is in disorder and she wipes her red face with the back of her hand.)

Mrs. Romanoff (sharply to the man). Vell, yot do you want?

Mrs. Oshinsky. He's hard of hearin.' He knocked at my door by mistake. I told him that if he was after money, he might save himself climbin' the stairs, but he—

Mrs. Romanoff (sweetly). Dots very kind of you, Mrs. Oshinsky. I'm not surprised dot you took him for a bill collector. I guess dot's all vat efer knocks at your door.

Mrs. Oshinsky. Well, at least, they never find me on my knees, sayin' prayers for a rotten—

Mrs. Romanoff (white with rage). Get out of my house!

Mrs. Oshinsky. Who wants to stay in your house? It ain't no place for a decent woman!

(She makes a long nose at the unoffending Rasputin and goes out. Mrs. Romanoff, inarticulate with rage, stamps her foot violently.)

Mrs. Romanoff (recovering speech). Vell, who are you and vat do you want? (Before the man can reply). I've got no money for charidy! Go to the semstvo. They give money away like vater. Everybody with a pain in his little finger can get five rubles—ten rubles—fifty rubles. A fine country—

The Man (in a whisper). Are we alone?

Mrs. Romanoff (in astonishment). Are you drunk or vat?

The Man (mysteriously). Sh! (He tip-toes to the windows and pulls down the shades.)

Mrs. Romanoff (shrilly). Are you crazy?

(The man, without a word, removes his overcoat and sheds his wig, his whiskers and his goggles, revealing the dapper figure and amiable features so dear to every American.)

Mrs. Romanoff (in utter bewilderment). Von Bernstorff!

Bernstorff (kissing her hand). Your royal highness!

Mrs. Romanoff. Aber, es ist nicht moglish. How come you here to Tobolsk?

Bernstorff. I have come from Berlin, expressly to see your majesty.

Mrs. Romanoff (with a sigh). Ah, Berlin! Berlin! Ven shall I see you again! (She wipes her eyes.)

Bernstorff. I am overjoyed to find your majesty in good health. I was profoundly—

Mrs. Romanoff (coming out of her reverie). But, Bernstorff! It is not safe for you to be here!

Bernstorff (with a smile). My disguise has allayed all suspicion.

Mrs. Romanoff (nervously). But if you should be found here—

Bernstorff. I am prepared for every emergency. (He draws a book from his right-hand coat pocket). A book by Liebknecht! (He draws a book from his left-hand coat pocket.) A book by Maximilian Harden! (With a wink.) I am a Social-Democrat seeking refuge in free Russia. Ah, your majesty, a member of the Imperial Diplomatic Corps is equal to anything.

Mrs. Romanoff (still worried). It is a great danger—

Bernstorff. Danger! What is danger to me! To me who have come out of America alive! But do not alarm yourself, your majesty. I have traveled unmolested from the German frontier. No one has detained me, not one has questioned me. If there were any spies following me—

Mrs. Romanoff. There are no more spies in Russia.

Bernstorff (in utter amazement). No more spies! Have they gone mad, your Russians? Do they think, then, that freedom means that one can do whatever one likes?

Mrs. Romanoff. Yes! Think of it, Bernstorff, to do whatever one likes! Even I—an empress!—they force me to do whatever I like! It is a terrible responsibility—a terrible responsibility. You, who have only to obey, cannot realise it! Ach! It makes my head to schwim!

Bernstorff. Ah, your majesty, I cannot find words to express my grief at seeing you like this—in these hideous surroundings.

Mrs. Romanoff (bristling. Hideous? Why are they hideous?

Bernstorff (taken aback). But, surely—

Mrs. Romanoff (huffily). You do not like our furnishings? Vell, that is a matter of taste. They please us—Nicholas and I.

Bernstorff. A thousand pardons. I was—

Mrs. Romanoff. You think because this room is not furnished in the manner of the Imperial Palace in Berlin, that we must be miserable here? Vell, you are wrong! All my life I have lived in great, gloomy rooms—in my father's palace in Hesse, in that terrible Winter Palace in Petrograd, in Moscow, in Tsarskoe-Selo. Always other people have chosen the bed I slept in, the table I ate from, the carpet I walked on—everything! My very tooth-brush even! Always other people! Here, at least, we have chosen things to please ourselves. Perhaps to you they are not beautiful, but to us they make a home! (Laying her hand solemnly on Bernstorff's arm.) The first home, Bernstorff, that we have ever had!

Bernstorff (utterly amazed). But—but surely, your majesty, you are not happy here! Only a moment ago, I heard you subjected to unbelievable insults by a common woman! If I had dared—

Mrs. Romanoff (interrupting). Ah! You mean Mrs. Oshinsky! A harmless, lazy busybody. In the Winter Palace, Bernstorff, there were five hundred busy-bodies—only they were not harmless. Here, I can tell my friend from my enemy. I know who — (A great spluttering is heard from the room at the right.) Gott in Himmel! Meine linsen suppe!

(She rushes out of the room. Bernstorff, sits with knitted brows, his growing bewilderment plainly shown on his face.)

Mrs. Romanoff (re-entering). Ruined! My beautiful lentil soup is ruined! That comes of sitting here and schnattering!

Bernstorff (explosively). It is not possible that these—these menial domestic duties—cooking—and—and—are performed by your majesty!

Mrs. Romanoff (looking at him in surprise). Who should do it then? The girls are all in Petrograd, studying—what do you call it?—type-setting and dressmaking and—God knows what!

Bernstorff (almost inarticulate). But your servants! Where are your servants? Is it possible that this rabble that calls itself a government does not supply you with the means to retain servants?

Mrs. Romanoff (smiling). Do you think Nicholas would permit me to keep a servant!

Bernstorff (utterly incredulous). You mean his majesty—! (He stops on the very verge of apoplexy.)

Mrs. Romanoff. Among freemen, he says, there are no servants.

Bernstorff. I do not understand! In America, they talk much about democracy, but this—!

Mrs. Romanoff. I do not understand either. I do not understand the Russian people. I have lived many years among them, but I do not understand them. (Solemnly). They are not like the Germans, Bernstorff.

Bernstorff. No! (shaking his head) God pity them!

Mrs. Romanoff. I do not understand Nicholas, either. With him, too, I have lived many years, but I do not understand him. Do you know, Bernstorff, he is beginning to read! At his age, he is beginning to read books—not holy books, mark you—but— (Her voice drops to a whisper.) Tolstoi—and Kropotkin—and Maxim Gorki! (A neighboring clock strikes six.) Six o'clock! He will be home soon. (She begins removing her apron.)

Bernstorff. All this that you have told me— (He notices suddenly that she is clad in deep mourning and becomes greatly alarmed.) You are in mourning! Has there been a bereavement? The Tsarevitch—! (He stops in dismay.)

Mrs. Romanoff. No, no! My Aliosha is well, Gott sei dank!

Bernstorff (greatly relieved.) Not one of the royal princesses, I hope.

Mrs. Romanoff. No, it is for my Rasputin! For Grigory! (She points to the picture.) My poor Grigory!

Bernstorff. Ah yes! A very clever man!

Mrs. Romanoff (weeping silently). A saint, Bernstorff, a saint!

Bernstorff. Undoubtedly! If he were still alive—

Mrs. Romanoff. No, No! He is happy, up there among the angels! He is freed from a world too base to understand him. (She weeps copiously.)

Bernstorff. From a strictly religious viewpoint, no doubt, there are as your majesty suggests compensations for his untimely end. But, nevertheless, it is to be regretted that at this juncture his political genius—

Mrs. Romanoff (sadly reproachful). Arch, Bernstorff, Bernstorff, how can you talk of politics and of that holy man in one breath! It is desecration!

Bernstorff. I must respectfully disagree with your majesty. My Imperial Master has invested weltpolitik with the sacredness of religion. The operations of the Imperial German Government are political manifestations of the Will of God. And it is a sacred political mission that brings me here.

Mrs. Romanoff (mildly surprised). You come to Siberia—to Tobolsk—on political business?

Bernstorff (nodding gravely). On political business of the most vital concern to your majesty.

Mrs. Romanoff (shaking her head). No, no! I have no interest in politics. I never understood them and I never shall. I have time only for my cooking and my prayers.

Bernstorff. When your majesty hears the nature of my errand—

Mrs. Romanoff. It does not matter! For Grigory's sake, I tried to understand all that buzz-buzz-buzz at the Winter Palace—but now Grigory is among the holy saints and I— (She breaks off, wiping her eyes.)

Bernstorff (with great deliberation). Your majesty, I have come to restore Emperor Nicholas II. to his throne!

Mrs. Romanoff (with a startled cry). Arch Gott! Vat are you saying!

Bernstorff (nodding solemnly). Yes!

Mrs. Romanoff. But—but it is not possible!

Bernstorff (drawing himself up, proudly). To the Imperial German Government, all thing are possible!

Mrs. Romanoff. But how—? (She stops in bewilderment.)

Bernstorff (smiling). Your majesty need not concern herself with the modus operandi. The best brains in the German Foreign Office—that is to say the best brains in the world—have applied themselves to the organisation of the machinery which will accomplish the restoration. All that it is necessary for your majesty to do is to place implicit trust in me. Could anything be easier?

Mrs. Romanoff (half to herself). To go back there—back to Petrograd—back to the Winter Palace—back to— (She covers her eyes and shudders.)

Bernstorff. Your majesty—

Mrs. Romanoff (not heeding him). I thought I was free! I thought—I thought— (She looks up suddenly at Rasputin's picture.) Yes, Grigory! Yes, my saint! It is the will of God! I will do it!

Bernstorff (with a cry of relief). Ah! I knew your majesty—!

Mrs. Romanoff (as before). I will do it! For Aliosha's sake! For my Aliosha. It is his birth-right! He was born to rule, Grigory said. And he shall rule! He shall rule!

(She falls into an ecstatic silence, her hands clasped, her eyes raised. Suddenly the tramping of heavy boots and the sound of a man whistling "Poor Butterfly" out of key, is heard at the left.)

Bernstorff (in alarm). Is someone coming?

Mrs. Romanoff (restored to herself). Arch Gott! Der Nicholas! I had forgotten all about him. He must not find you here, Bernstorff! I must prepare him! Go quickly to the kitchen there.

Bernstorff. You will point out to him—

Mrs. Romanoff. Yes, yes! Quick, he is coming! Do not come until I call you!

(Bernstorff goes hastily into the kitchen, taking with him the appurtenances of his disguise, but leaving behind the two books. Mrs. Romanoff busies herself at the table. The door at the left opens and Nicholas Romanoff, erstwhile Tsar of All the Russias, enters. He wears a fur cap, a heavy overcoat with a fur collar, thick gloves and high rubber boots. He carries a large wooden snow-shovel. His cheeks are bright with health and his shoulders are broad and straight.)

Romanoff (kissing his wife). Well, old lady! Another day's work done! (He removes his gloves.)

Mrs. Romanoff (nervously). You are late.

Romanoff. Do not scold me for that. I stopped at Petkoff's shop.

Mrs. Romanoff. Why did you do that? We have already too much food in the house.

Romanoff. But wait until you see what I have bought! (He fishes in his coat pocket and produces a paper package.) Some young onions! (He fishes in the other pocket.) And a pickled herring! Tcha! the juice has run! That Petkoff is not liberal with his paper! (He licks his finger.) Ah! Excellent! This will go nicely with your lentil soup, little mother. (He removes his cap and overcoat, talking all the while. He wears a long workingman's blouse.) If I were to describe to you my appetite, you would not believe me. Hard work! That is the best sauce! Do you know what I said to Gobloff, the foreman? "Gobloff," I said, "every shovelful of snow in the cart is a spoonful of lentil soup in my belly."

Mrs. Romanoff (sharply). There will be no lentil soup in your belly tonight!

Romanoff. (his face falling). What do you say? No lentil soup?

Mrs. Romanoff. The soup is spoiled.

Romanoff (swallowing a lump). Spoiled! (With a great effort he recovers his cheerfulness.) Well, well! That can happen, too! (Patting her shoulder.) Come, come, little mother, the world cannot stop because our lentil soup is spoiled! (Very solemnly.) It is God's punishment for my greediness!

(He seats himself and begins removing his boots. Mrs. Romanoff watches him nervously, not knowing how to divulge the disturbing news.)

Romanoff (looking up). Where is Aliosha?

Mrs. Romanoff (relieved by the interruption). He is on the street, playing with the boys. (She goes to the window, worried.) He should not be out after dark. (She peers anxiously out of the window.)

Romanoff. He is a good boy. No harm will come to him.

(In his stocking feet, he goes toward the kitchen door. As he nears the door, Mrs. Romanoff turns and sees him. She utters an exclamation of alarm.)

Mrs. Romanoff. Nicky! Vere are you going?

Romanoff (apologetically). I was going for my slippers. I thought I should find them, in their accustomed place, by the kitchen stove.

Mrs. Romanoff. Yes, yes! They are there! But I shall get them for you.

Romanoff. No, no! I must fetch my own slippers. (He makes a movement toward the door.)

Mrs. Romanoff (sharply). Are you verrickt? To walk in your stocking feet around! Do you want to get a splinter? You stay right here! (She goes hastily into the kitchen.)

Romanoff. You think of everything, little mother! (He walks toward the table, picks up one of the empty soup plates and shakes his head sorrowfully.) Spoiled! Well, well! (He puts down the plate with a sigh. Mrs. Romanoff enters with the slippers.)

Mrs. Romanoff. Here are the slippers!

Romanoff. You are a saint, little mother! (He puts on the slippers with a sigh of satisfaction.) Ah! That's fine! As warm as toast! The snow is very cold! But it is a good cold—a dry cold! It is not like the cold of the dungeons in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. I must read to you Kropotkin's description—

Mrs. Romanoff. Nicky, I have something to tell you—

Romanoff. Now now! An empty stomach is a bad listener. Wait until my belt is tight. Then you can tell me what Mrs. Oshinsky said to you and what you replied to her—

Mrs. Romanoff. It has nothing to do with Mrs. Oshinsky.

Romanoff. Well, well, whatever it is, it will not spoil. Where is Aliosha? We must hasten! Tonight we are all going to the Trotsky Theater. If we do not arrive early, all the seats will be taken.

Mrs. Romanoff (firmly). We cannot go tonight!

Romanoff (protesting). But we must! They are showing Charlie Chaplin in "Laughing Gas." It is the last night! Everyone is talking it! Kanowsky, the cart-driver, swears that he laughed until the tears ran. He is not lying. You can see the streaks on his face. And Gobloff! Do you know what Gobloff told me? (Impressively.) He went last night with his family and his wife's mother—Marya Petrovna—actually burst a blood-vessel laughing! (Solemnly.) They had to send for a doctor!

Mrs. Romanoff. Nicky, it is no time for foolishness! It is no time for eating! There is something—something—

Romanoff (impressed by her solemnity). What is it, little mother? Have you had a vision?

Mrs. Romanoff (nervously). Yes! A vision!

Romanoff (excitedly). A saint has appeared to you? A holy saint?

Mrs. Romanoff (shaking her head). No, not a saint, exactly. Listen, Nicky—

Romanoff. Not a saint? An angel, then?

Mrs. Romanoff (impatiently). No, not an angel! (Sharply.) Be still and listen—

(A scuffling and a confusion of voices is heard outside the entrance-door).

Mrs. Romanoff (alarmed). Aliosha?

(She hurries to the door and opens it. Mrs. Oshinsky enters dragging Aliosha by the collar. The boy's face is streaked with dirt and tears, his clothes are in disorder and his stockings are full of holes.)

Aliosha (pleadingly). Mama! Mama!

Mrs. Oshinsky (shaking him) I'll mama you, you little devil!

Mrs. Romanoff (furiously). Take your hands off him! Take your hands off!

Mrs. Oshinsky. Not until he gets what's coming to him!

(She raises her hand to strike the boy, but he slips out of her grasp and takes refuge behind his mother.)

Mrs. Romanoff. How dare you raise a hand to my boy, you verdamnte—

Mrs. Oshinsky. Your boy's loafer, that's what he is—a little good-for-nothing bum!

Mrs. Romanoff. Another word and I'll scratch your face!

Romanoff (soothingly). Tcha, tcha! Little mother!

Mrs. Romanoff. Hold your tongue!

Mrs. Oshinsky (with a sarcastic laugh). Gawd! The way she bosses you! You ain't a man—you're a worm!

Mrs. Romanoff. Do you know to whom you are talking? To your emperor—to your ruler! (To Romanoff, who is about to interrupt.) Keep your mouth shut!

Mrs. Oshinsky (with a snort of contempt). Ruler! He's a hell of a ruler, he is! He can't even rule his own wife.

Romanoff (before his wife can reply). There is but one Ruler.

(He points his finger upward. The women are visibly subdued.)

Romanoff (quietly). What has he done, my Aliosha?

Mrs. Oshinsky. What's he done? He's given my Vanka a bloody nose, that's what he's done!

Romanoff. That was wrong, Aliosha!

Aliosha (protesting). But, papa—

Mrs. Oshinsky. There's not a better boy in the Tobolsk than my Vanka. He's blessed little lamb—

Mrs. Romanoff. Your Vanka is a little sneak, that's what he is! He deserves six bloody noses!

Mrs. Oshinsky (belligerently). If you call my Vanka a sneak, I'll—

Romanoff. No, no! Aliosha was wrong. To strike a fellow creature is to strike God's image. Come, Aliosha, tell Mrs. Oshinsky that you have sinned; ask her forgiveness. (Aliosha does not answer.) You see! He is dumb with remorse!

Mrs. Oshinsky. Remorse, me eye! He's as stubborn as a pig. It's no wonder, though, considerin' the Dutch blood that's in him.

Mrs. Romanoff (fuming). Donnerwetter! Das ist aber ein bischen zu viel!

Romanoff (hastily interfering). No more harsh words! We all live together in sorrow and sin. What does it profit, then, that we judge one another? The great Judge sees all and understands all. (Putting his hand on Mrs. Oshinsky's arm.) Go then, Olga Ivanovna. Aliosha has learned his lesson. Let there be peace between us. Go and may God bless you!

(Mrs. Oshinsky looks at him, is about to reply, stops and looks at him again. Romanoff retains his calm, untroubled demeanor.)

Mrs. Oshinsky (explosively). Aw! You give me a pain!

(She goes out quickly, slamming the door behind her.)

Mrs. Romanoff (bursting out). Of course! Make a fool of me! Take her part against me! Your own wife you stand there and make a fool of!

Romanoff. Little mother—

Mrs. Romanoff. Ach! Schon wieder little mother! Immer little mother, little mother! You care much how they insult me—

Romanoff (spreading his hands). But, little mother—

Mrs. Romanoff. Never mind! I heard enough! (Turning to Aliosha.) Why do you fight in the streets like a peasant? Is that how you were brought up?

Aliosha. But, mama, the boys—

Mrs. Romanoff. De boys! De boys! Fifty times already I told you, you shouldn't play with those boys. But you don't listen.

Aliosha (tearfully). But, mama, its no fun playing alone. In the Winter Palace, I never had anybody to play with and I used to be so lonesome. And now, when there are boys to play with, you won't let me. (He bursts out crying.)

Mrs. Romanoff (melting). Ach!

(Continued on Page 17)

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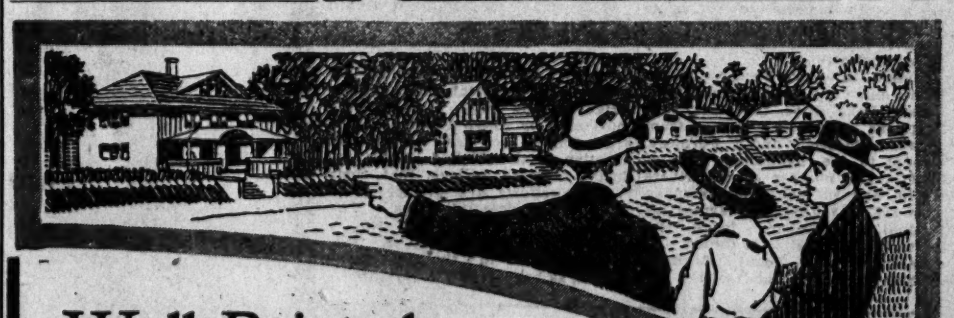

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A Diadem Of Snow

(Continued from Page 16)

Mein armes Kind. (She takes him in her arms.) You shall play with anybody you like?. (Sharply.) Look at your face! Were you playing in a pig-pen? Und your stockings! There was not a hole in them this morning! Do you think I got nothing to do but darn?

Aliosha. I couldn't help it, mama!

Mrs. Romanoff. Couldn't help it! Vy do you fight?

Romanoff (gravely). Fighting is wrong, Aliosha. Come here to papa. (Aliosha goes to him and sits on his knee.) Why did you fight with Vanka?

Aliosha. I'll tell you all about it, papa. We were playing revolution—

Romanoff. Revolution?

Aliosha. Yes. We always play revolution. Jaakov is always Kerensky because he's the biggest and he can lick any of us.

Romanoff. But Kerensky is not big.

Aliosha. I know. But everybody wants to be Kerensky and if we didn't let Jaakov he'd lick us.

Mrs. Romanoff (indignantly). The bully!

Aliosha. And I always have to be you, papa.

Mrs. Romanoff (brightening). You see: Even the boys recognise the born ruler!

Romanoff (with more understanding). And how do you play your game?

Aliosha. First they make me adjucate.

Romanoff (quietly). Abdicate, Aliosha.

Aliosha (doubtfully). The boys all say adjucate.

Romanoff. And then?

Aliosha. Then if I have any money, they take it away from me.

Mrs. Romanoff (angrily). They steal your money?

Aliosha. It's not stealing. (Importantly.) It's confiscating the crown property. Then they lock me in the cellar—we make believe the cellar is Tsarskoe-Selo—and they give me bread and water.

Mrs. Romanoff. It is impossible! They dare not do such things!

Romanoff (stroking the boy's head). And it is always you they lock in the cellar?

Aliosha. Yes. They never let me play anything but Tsar. I told them it isn't fair. I told them it's not my fault that you're my papa, but they—

Romanoff (covering his face with his hands). My poor Aliosha!

Mrs. Romanoff (sharply). Dumkopf! You have made your papa cry!

Aliosha (bewildered). But, papa, I didn't mean to! (Pleading.) Papa, papa, forgive me! (He bursts into tears.)

Romanoff (soothing him). No, No! It is nothing! It is nothing, Aliosha! And now—and now tell me why you fought with Vanka.

Aliosha. Because when I was in the cellar today, waiting for them to let me out, Vanka came in—he had run away from the others—and he said if I gave him three kopecks, he'd start a counter-revolution. So I punched him in the nose—the little sneak!

Mrs. Romanoff (greatly troubled). Ach Gott!

Romanoff (kissing the boy's forehead, his eyes glistening with tears of joy). Ah! Aliosha! Aliosha! (Bravely.) But fighting is wrong. Do you know what our great Tolstoi says, Aliosha? He says—

Mrs. Romanoff (irritably). Is this a time to talk Tolstoi?

Romanoff (submissively). Mama is right! After supper we will talk. Go now, Aliosha, and—and wash your face.

Aliosha. Yes, papa. (He goes toward the kitchen.)

Mrs. Romanoff. Not in the kitchen! Go in the bedroom! And don't come till I call you!

Aliosha. Yes, mama. (He goes out at the upper door.)

Romanoff (shaking his head, tenderly). Little Aliosha! (He looks after him, dreamily.)

Mrs. Romanoff. Sit down, Nicky, and pay attention to what I have to say.

Romanoff (meekly). Yes, little mother. (He seats himself on the chair on which Bernstorff has left his books.)

Romanoff (rising, in surprise). Hello! Books! (He picks them up. Mrs. Romanoff utters an exclamation.)

Romanoff (examining the titles in amazement.) Liebknecht! Harden! (Gazing at his wife, incredulously.) Little mother, have you—?

Mrs. Romanoff (in despair). Ach, it is no use! He should speak for himself. (She goes to the door of the kitchen.) Come in, please!

(Romanoff looks at her in amazement. Bernstorff enters.)

Romanoff (in bewilderment). Von Bernstorff! Johann!

Bernstorff (making profound obeisance). Your majesty!

Romanoff. No, no! Johann! I am Nicholas Romanoff, a Russian citizen.

Bernstorff (protesting). I cannot permit your majesty—

Romanoff. Not majesty! Romanoff, Johann! Or Nicholas!

Bernstorff. I would not presume—

Romanoff. Presume! It is not presumption to call a man by his name! It is—it is courtesy. But sit down.

(They seat themselves. There is an embarrassed silence.)

Romanoff (suddenly). Is this the vision of which you spoke, little mother?

Mrs. Romanoff (shortly). Yes.

Bernstorff (in astonishment). I beg your pardon!

Romanoff. It is nothing. Well, Johann, I am glad to see you again. It is many years since we met. We did not think then, that our next meeting would be in Siberia—like this!

Bernstorff (with just the right inflection). Alas! We did not!

Romanoff. No. We seemed secure in our high places then—you and I. We did not dream that we would be shorn of our power—

Bernstorff (expostulating). But—!

Romanoff. But there is one above—one who knows all. One who watches and waits. (Changing his tone.) But, I am glad, Johann, that you have turned to me in your hour of exile—

Bernstorff. This is— (Turning to Mrs. Romanoff.) Has not your majesty explained—?

Mrs. Romanoff. I have explained nothing.

Romanoff (smiling). It does not need an explanation. I am not a child. I understand everything. These books—they are yours, are they not?

Bernstorff. Yes, but—

Romanoff (with a self-satisfied smile). Aha! Just as I thought. The books betray your secret, Johann. (Holding up the books.) Liebknecht, Harden!—You have caught the fever! And they have exiled you! Well, what else could you expect?

Bernstorff (with a show of irritation). Your majesty has entirely misapprehended the situation—if you will pardon me for presuming to say so. These books are merely—merely what our enemies are so fond of calling camouflage.

Romanoff. Camouflage? What is camouflage?

Bernstorff. It is the science of making a thing appear to be something which it is not.

Romanoff (enlightened). Ah! You mean diplomacy!

Bernstorff. No, your majesty. Diplomacy is not a science; it is a fine art, the chief principle of which is that while a straight line may be the shortest distance between two points, no true artist ever draws a straight line. But these are abstractions in which, as a practical man, I take but little interest. What concerns me now is to impress upon your majesty that far from being an object of imperial disfavor, I come here an honored emissary of my emperor, entrusted with a diplomatic mission of the utmost importance.

Romanoff (amazed). You come to Siberia on a diplomatic mission!

Bernstorff (nodding.) Yes, your majesty. A mission of extreme delicacy which I cannot help believing has been placed in my hands in recognition of my amazing success in America. My imperial master—

Romanoff (interrupting, interested). Tell me, how is Willy?

Bernstorff (solemnly). The All-Highest is enjoying his usual imperial ill-health.

Romanoff (nodding sympathetically.) I know. It's in the blood. (Confidentially). Too much intermarriage, Johann. It's not good. Gobloff—(explanatorily)—he's the foreman of my gang—Gobloff was telling me only yesterday about a cousin of his who married her uncle—

Bernstorff. Sire!

Mrs. Romanoff. Ach, Nicky! How you talk!

Romanoff (looking from one to the the other). What have I said?

Bernstorff. Your majesty must forgive me, but I cannot remain passive while my emperor is likened to a—a member of the laboring classes.

Romanoff. Come, come Johann! Don't be too hard on Willy. We mustn't find fault with him because he is not a workman. It is the fault of his education. (He goes on placidly, ignoring Bernstorff's apoplectic attempt to interrupt.) Look at me! You know what I was five years ago—a year ago for that matter. I had no appetite, I could not sleep, I had a cough. And now! Ask the little mother how I eat! And when I get into my bed at night, not even a bomb could wake me up. As for my health—(He rises, walks to Bernstorff and doubles his arm.) Feel that!

Bernstorff (stiffly.) I would not presume!

Romanoff. Nonsense. It is only a man's soul that is sacred. Feel!

Bernstorff (feeling the arm gingerly; with conventional politeness). Superb!

Romanoff (resuming his seat). A year ago, it was as soft as a stewed rabbit! Hard work, Johann. That is the secret of happiness and the secret of health! Do you know what is the most beautiful sight in the world? A snow-bank disappearing under your shovel! (Gravely.) If it doesn't snow tomorrow, there'll be no work the next day. It seems to me the winters are growing milder. Have you noticed it, Johann?

Bernstorff (with unconscious grimness). Not in Germany.

Romanoff. Well, perhaps not. Perhaps it only seems so because I am out-doors, instead of in the Winter Palace.

Mrs. Romanoff (shaking her head; half aloud). It is hopeless!

Romanoff. What is hopeless?

Bernstorff (hastily). Your majesty, if you will permit me to explain—

Romanoff (absorbed in his own thoughts). Johann, has Willy ever thought of going to work?

Bernstorff (drawing himself up.) I must ask your majesty—

Romanoff. It might be the making of him, Johann. He is not without his qualities. (Thoughtfully.) And yet—and yet, he would not make a good workman. He is too much the dilettante. He has never taken anything seriously—except himself. To the good workman, the work is everything, himself nothing.

Bernstorff (with drawn lips.) Your majesty, I can no longer delay acquainting you with the object of my visit. (Slowly and impressively). I have come to restore your majesty to his imperial throne.

(Romanoff gives him a scared look and then bursts into uproarious laughter.)

Romanoff (the tears streaming down his cheeks). Hear him! Hear him, little mother! They have made a jester of him in America! (He notices that the others are grave and silent.) You do not laugh, little matter?

Mrs. Romanoff (in a choking voice). It is no laughing matter.

Romanoff (sobered). No laughing matter?

Bernstorff (significantly). I am in earnest, your majesty!

Romanoff (becoming frightened). In earnest?

Bernstorff. Yes, your majesty.

Romanoff (crossing himself). Holy Father! He has gone mad!

Bernstorff (volubly.) Everything is arranged. I, myself, have been in Petrograd and have personally examined every detail of the machinery which will accomplish our purpose. The plan is simplicity itself. A week from today all the members of the Provisional Government will meet in the Duma Building. At a given signal, the building will be blown up, three regiments of picked German troops, disguised as Cossacks and armed with machine-guns, will clear the streets, your majesty will address from a balcony a selected gathering which will hail you with wild enthusiasm, six newspapers which we have purchased will announce the restoration, a million pounds of bread will be distributed to the populace, two or three thousand of the more ardent revolutionists will be publicly executed, as an indication of your majesty's firmness. There will be—

Romanoff. Enough! These are the evil dreams of a degenerate!

Bernstorff (haughtily). They are the carefully formulated plans of the German Foreign Office.

Romanoff (raising his voice). That is the same—(He stops and covers his eyes with his hands, then continues sadly, without a trace of anger.) You are living in a dead age, Johann. You are talking of things that are no more—of things that happened when Nicholas second was Tsar of Russia. (He bows his head sadly.)

Mrs. Romanoff (with a cry of sympathy). Nicky! (She takes his hand.)

Bernstorff (misunderstanding him). Do not be disheartened your majesty! You have but to place yourself entirely in my hands and within the week you will again be Nicholas second, Tsar of Russia.

Romanoff (Slowly). Johann, tell me, why have you come to me?

Bernstorff (pityingly). Perhaps I have not made myself clear. (He speaks slowly and deliberately). I have come to restore—

Romanoff. Forgive me, if I am stupid. I am not a diplomat and these things are not easy for me to understand. But you will be patient with me. Tell me, then; you wish—that is to say, Willy wishes—that there should be an emperor in Russia?

Bernstorff (beginning to explain). Certainly; we wish to restore

Romanoff (raising his hand). You wish an emperor. And all the means whereby an emperor may be obtained are in readiness?

Bernstorff. Everything! I assure your majesty you need have no fear—

Romanoff (as before). Yes, yes! I do not doubt it! What I wish to know is why you come to me—to me, Nicholas Romanoff, Russian citizen, residing in Tobolsk?

Bernstorff (in utter astonishment). To whom else should we come?

Romanoff. Are there not millions of other workmen in Russia? Why do you not go to them? Or better still, why do you not make yourself emperor? You have all the necessary qualities. I have none.

Bernstorff (with the pitying patience which one displays towards the very old, the very young and the weak in intellect). Your majesty is the ranking member of the rulini family of Russia and—

Romanoff. I am Nicholas Romanoff, member of the Internationa. Union of Snow-Shovellers and Junk-Dealers Local No. 27. (Suddenly.) Even if I wanted to, it would be impossible for me to accept. (He fishes in his pocket, produces a little book and hurriedly turns the pages.) Here is it! By-law number eleven. "Unless endorsed by two-thirds of the members, no member of the union shall be permitted to hold a political office of any kind." (He hands the book triumphantly to Bernstorff, who puts it down with a suppressed exclamation of disgust.)

Mrs. Romanoff (impatiently). Vell, suppose they did put you out of the union?

Romanoff. What! when I have just paid a year's dues in advance. Ten rubles is not to be sneezed at! And, above all, to betray the union! No, no! You had better go elsewhere, Johann.

Bernstorff (beginning to let his impatience show). It is impossible! There is no one but your majesty who can lay claim to the title! It is your divine right!

Romanoff (solemnly). Don't be blasphemous, Johann.

Bernstorff (staggered). Blasphemous!

Romanoff. You must be careful how you speak of God. To me God is God, and not a clerk in the German Foreign Office. Do you think that if God chose kings, he would have chosen me—or Willy? You might as well call God a fool outright.

Mrs. Romanoff (shocked). Ach, Nicky.

Bernstorff. I cannot pretend to enjoy your majesty's pleasantries—

Romanoff. Ah, Johann, to the Philistine, the truth is always a pleasantry. (As Bernstorff is about to speak.) Say no more. Let us talk of something else—of cooking or gardening.

Bernstorff (bursting out). Does your majesty not understand that I am offering him an opportunity to return to Petrograd? An opportunity that will never come again?

Romanoff. And why should I return to Petrograd?

Bernstorff. Surely you do not wish always to live here.

Romanoff. Why not? In Petrograd I was only an emperor, here I am a man.

Bernstorff. It is unbelievable! No man, with such an alternative, would choose to live in exile!

Romanoff (with a sad laugh). Exile! (He rises deliberately, walks to the window and raises the shade.) Come here, Johann!

Bernstorff. (trembling). Your majesty would not betray me!

Romanoff (with his first touch of bitterness). Betray you! No, you are safe here! This is not Wilhelmstrasse! (In his usual tones.) I wish but to show you something.

(Bernstorff hesitates, then goes to the window. Mrs. Romanoff covers her eyes.)

Romanoff (taking Bernstorff's arm). Look there, beyond the church. Do you see that great wooden building, that looks like a monstrous coffin?

Bernstorff. That barracks, you mean?

Romanoff. Yes, that barracks. Do you know what it was used for, that barracks—in the days when Nicholas second was Tsar of all the Russia? It was there they housed the exiles—the Siberian exiles, the exiles on their way to the mines, the exiles on their way to torture, to starvation, to death. Two hundred thousand exiles have warped those boards with their tears—two hundred thousand in the reign of Nicholas second, last of the Romanoff dynasty. Two hundred thousand! And now I am here—an exile! And I cannot look out of my window without seeing that barracks. Johann! (He draws Bernstorff away from the window and points solemnly upwards. There is an impressive silence.)

Bernstorff (fighting down everything resembling sentimentality). Your majesty is not the last of the Romanoffs!

Romanoff. What do you say?

Bernstorff. I say that you may speak for yourself, but you cannot speak for your heir—for the Grand Duke Alexis! You cannot throw away his empire.

Romanoff (troubled). Aliosha!

Mrs. Romanoff (roused). Yes, Nicky! It is his birthright. Grigory said he was born to rule. For his sake, Nicholas, we must go back.

Romanoff. For his sake! He is happy here!

Bernstorff. He is a child!

Romanoff (passionately). And do you think I was never a child! (With sudden determination.) He shall speak for himself.

Mrs. Romanoff (alarmed). What are you going to do?

Romanoff. He shall decide. (He calls into the bedroom.) Aliosha!

Aliosha's Voice. Yes, papa!

Bernstorff. It is folly!

Romanoff (solemnly). All men are fools in the sight of God!

(Aliosha enters and stops short at seeing a stranger.)

Bernstorff (kissing his hand). Your royal highness!

Aliosha (shrinking from him). Papa, why does everyone mock me?

Romanoff (in a voice trembling with emotion). Aliosha, this gentleman wishes to know whether you—

Bernstorff (interrupting) I wish to know whether you want to become Tsar of all the Russias?

(Aliosha looks at him, his lip trembling.)

Romanoff. Answer, Aliosha.

Aliosha (reproachfully). You said I could become a horse-doctor!

Bernstorff (desperately). I will restore you to your royal station—to your beautiful palace in Petrograd—

Aliosha (with a cry of fright). No! Don't make me go back to the Winter Palace! Mamma! Mamma! Don't let him take me back to the Winter Palace! (Sobbing hysterically he buries his face in his mother's lap.)

Mrs. Romanoff. No, no, mein liebchen! You shall stay here! You shall not go to the Winter Palace! (She comforts him.)

Romanoff (extending his hand). Goodbye, Johann! (Bernstorff with a word goes towards the kitchen.) Not that way! This way!

Bernstorff (stiffly). My disguise—

Romanoff. You do not need a disguise. You are safe! (Slyly.) Perhaps if you tell them who you are, they will make sure that you get safely across the frontier.

Bernstorff (at the door.) If your majesty should reconsider—

(Romanoff stops him with a gesture.)

Romanoff (taking his hand). Goodbye, Johann! A safe journey—and pleasanter thoughts! Take a fraternal greeting from Nicholas Romanoff to Wilhelm Hohenzollern. Tell him that when the day comes—not the Day of which he dreamt—but the day that will come—he will find here in Tobolsk food and shelter and a wooden shovel. (Detaining Bernstorff, who is fidgeting angrily.) Tell him that empires rise and empires fall, kings are born and kings die—but in Siberia there is always snow! (Instinctively he glances towards the window.) Ah! (He releases Bernstorff's hand and goes to the window.) Look at it! Fine, big flakes! That means business!

(He stands there oblivious of every thing but the falling snow. Bernstorff throws him a look, half of pity, half of envy and goes out as the curtain falls.)

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By Lieut. Col. Repington

London, April 2.—Those of us who have learned to appreciate the sterling qualities of the American troops in France and have seen something of the splendid efforts which America is making to take an effective part in the war, both on sea and land, resent very much all insinuations that our cousins over the way have not done, or are not doing, all that lies in their power to help the cause.

The United States can be very proud of the men she has sent over and of the good and strenuous work which they have done since they landed in Europe, to find themselves amid surroundings absolutely novel to them.

High Praise of Americans

Such men as Gen. Pershing and Admiral Sims would do credit to any fighting service and any cause. Their calm judgment and good sense, their steady refusal to be rattled by anybody, and their rapid perception of the real conditions in this great contest, have proved a real strength to us on many occasions. Their staffs, working amid unheard of difficulties, have been gradually adapting themselves and, more difficult still, adapting their organisations to the need of this present time.

The constant visits of American officers to the fronts and to the rearward services of the French and British Armies have enabled them to measure accurately the things which had to be done before American military aid could become effective. These things they set out to do resolutely and to good purpose, and every time that I have visited France I have found evidence of marked and continuous improvement.

Such men as Major Gen. March who has recently returned to Washington to place his experiences at the service of President Wilson, are among those who have our complete confidence, and we admire the excellent system of continually reinforcing the councils of the President with men fresh from the field.

Tiger For Work

The American old army officer is a type who appeals to us most strongly, and wherever he has gone he has been not only welcome but has become as much a part of our army as though he belonged to it. Alert, dignified, modest and unassuming, he has conquered all hearts, and there is now coming into view the young army and its new officers with their fine promise of great things to come. As we look upon these strong, lithe, active young men, who are tigers for work and brimful of resistless energy, we feel consoled by the thought that if only enough of them come, and come in time, the enemy of civilisation will have a very bad time.

The American Army, from the highest to the lowest, so far as I have been privileged to see it in France, leaves only one impression upon us all, and this impression is of a wholly favorable kind. I hope no one in America believes the silly stories that we are disappointed with what America has done. We knew, with very fair precision from our own experience, what could be expected from America in her first year of war; we knew it even better after the return from America of the Balfour Mission, and their military forecast of what could be done has been almost exactly fulfilled in the event.

Have Done More Than Promised

The place any responsibility for events in France upon America's delay is to my mind utterly unjust. I am not, now, thinking of the hundreds of thousands and even millions of men who were talked of by imaginative people. I am thinking only of the number of American divisions, trained, well equipped and provided with all the nacessary material of war, which could, in the deliberate opinion of those qualified to express an authoritative opinion, be placed in any field in France month by month. The number of divisions expected has been very closely adhered to, and such difference as there has been largely to be accounted for as it is by transport difficulties in the United States both on land and sea, is not of a nature to alter, materially, the military position in France. Therefore there is no good reason why we should seek to unload upon America any of our responsibilities for events in France; events which could have been foreseen.

Further, I think that, in the course of the present summer, the transport question will be so far answered that the monthly output of American divisions in France will be doubled, at least, if all goes well.

Secretary Baker's published statement that the United States would have 500,000 men in France this summer and 1,000,000 before the end of the year, I find no reason to quarrel with. But a good many people in America, as in England, still fail to understand the difference between aggregate and combatant strengths. As a rough, working rule we must take it that we have to halve the aggregate numbers to find the fighting strength, so large are the requirements of the rearward services of modern armies.

Crying Need Is For Men

Most people know that a considerable part of the first American shipments of men was devoted—and very properly devoted—to the administrative service. It is natural and legitimate that the United States should desire to send to France complete divisional units, fully found in all that they need for war, and there is only one opinion of the good sense of this decision, but at the present moment, for reasons into which I need not enter now, the crying need of the British and French armies is for men, trained if possible.

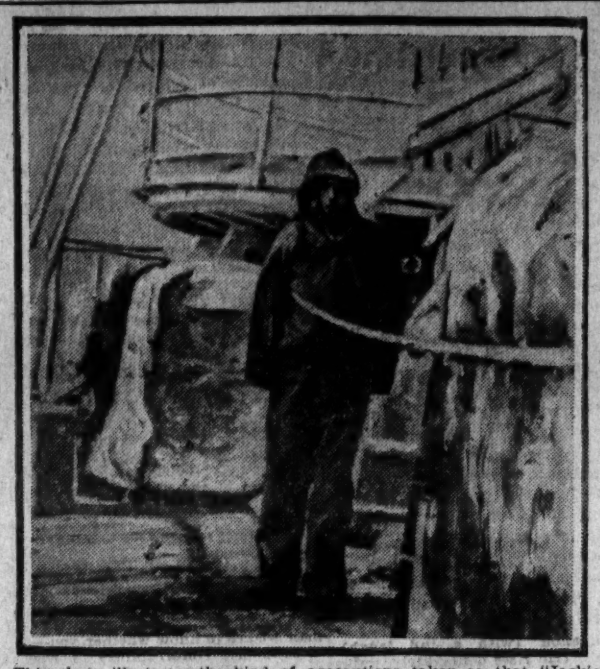
Every 100,000 American infantry sent to France in the course of the current month may be of better value than three times that number sent three months hence. The need for trained infantry is extremely urgent, and if the United States can send us as many as she can spare in the course of this month, and authorise them to be incorporated by companies or battalions under their own officers in the French and British armies as a temporary measure until the German pressure in France is removed, this will be from a military point of view the most useful thing she can do.

It will be quite easy for us to provide equipment, rifles and even clothing, if these things are short in America, but of infantry soldiers we have urgent need before everything else.

Decisive Stage Not Reached

This great battle in France has not yet reached the stage of decision, and we are all thrilled, as America is thrilled, by the determination to use American divisions in the battle lines. Never have fighters in a great cause been more warmly welcomed than will be the first battalions of American troops which will throw themselves into the heat of battle. We have never entertained the smallest doubt of their combative qualities and we are as sure of them as we are of our own men. Now that they are coming into the fight, it is only fitting that we should assure the United States that, no matter what the result of this greatest of battles, we shall fight on until our cause is victorious and that no one here contemplates any other result.

Scene Aboard Destroyer At Sea



This photo illustrates the kind of weather our destroyers on patrol duty "somewhere in the Atlantic" have been experiencing during the past winter. It also shows the precautions taken so that "Jackie" will not be washed overboard; note the ice-coated chain running along the deck, to which "Jackie" is holding for dear life.

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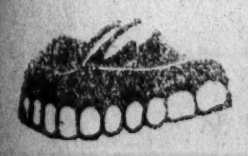

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Telephone No. 1478. 1 The Bund.

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly report:

White Silk.—Further purchases are reported for America, which practically clears out stock of these sorts.

Tiatlee New Style.—Five Stork and Mandarin Duck, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 630 av. Gold and Silver Locomotive Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 627½ av. Gold and Silver Bat Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 627½ av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 615 av. Gold Phoenix, Ex. 1, Tls. 615. av.

Steam Filatures.—A considerable business has been contracted for on basis of Tls. 820 for Best, Tls. 755 for Medium, open size.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Some purchases of best grades are reported at Tls. 360 av., at which price market is firm.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 9.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans	21.88
July	20.51
August	19.93

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49⅝d. Quiet.
Last quotation, London, May 7.
Bar Silver Spot: 49⅛d. Steady

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, May 9.—According to returns the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5% and the Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities 18%.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Mr. Justesen.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Dr. H. M. Stenhouse and Mr. Lewis E. Barns.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Miss Royomi and Mrs. Binks and 2 children.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanhgai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—Rain on the North; fine weather in our regions; the barometers have fallen in the Central and in Northern China. They have risen in the South.

11.—Very cloudy, but rather fine weather, the barometer has fallen and reads below the average.

Saturday, May 11, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	756.87	757.77
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.80	29.83
Variation for mm 24h	−1.09	−1.57
Variation for mm 12h	−0.58	−0.90
Wind—Direction	SSE	S
Wind—Kilom per hour	24	18
Wind—Miles	14.9	11.2
Temperature—Cen ...	13°6	19°6
Temperature—Fah ...	56.5	67.3
Humidity co:	92	69
Nebulosity 5-10	2	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
		9.00
Nanking all River Ports		11.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang, Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan. (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping. (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu		11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	3.00	11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ..	7.00	11.00
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	11.00
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	11.00
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ..	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Wooung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	*Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ..	8.00	

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 7, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	18-20
Pomfret	"	18-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	1.00-1.40
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	10-12
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	6-8
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apples	"	12-16
Bananas	"	8-10
Cherries	"	12-14
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	"	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-15
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	6-7
Pumeloes	each	25-30
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	"	10-12
Broad Beans	"	3-4
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	6-8
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-12
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	12-15
Parsnips	per bunch	4-5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.80-3.00
Peas	per pic.	6-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	"	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	25
Chinese dairies	"	37
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.05
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.50
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$2.00-4.00

H. KELNER.
Chief Inspector.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo	Kwellin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	7.00		..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan and America via Moji	Chikugo maru			..	..	G20.00	19.30
Russia via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..		..	20.30
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo			15.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, May 14							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	14.00	13.30	..	..	..	13.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	11.00	..		..		10.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	11.00	10.30	..	..	..	10.30
Wednesday, May 15.							
Japan and America via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..		..	E15.00	12.30
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00	17.00		..	..	0.30
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..			
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	12.00		..	..	..	1.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	12.30	..	..	..	12.00
Friday, May 17.							
Japan & America via Moji	Omi maru		..	..	..	G20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	Penza	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Saturday, May 18.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Suwa maru	..		..	..	A16.00	15.30
Manila		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Sunday, May 19.							
Manila	Fushimi maru	..	..	..	..	E17.30	17.00
Monday, May 20.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via Canada			17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	G20.00	19.30
Tuesday, May 21.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	G20.00	19.30

A Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 12.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 12 noon.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.06	12.08	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30				..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18				..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.45				..	..	..
TIENTSIN dep.	..	16.55				..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	15.50				..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	15.50				..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..			..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.02
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.56	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.03	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.09
WUSIH dep.	8.16	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.05
KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.16
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.38

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tsinch dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.20
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.20
Tsinch dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.20*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.20	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 11, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 107½=Tls.	93.02
@ 7.35=Mex.	$126.56
Mex. Dollars Market rate:	73.2625
Shai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls.	392
Bar Silver ..... Tls.	—
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1793
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/6d.=Tls.	4.44
@ exch. 7.35=Mex.	$6.05
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London .....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ....T.T.	$476½
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/6
London	Demand	4/6½
India	T.T.	300½
Paris	T.T.	614
Paris	Demand	615
New York	T.T.	107
New York	Demand	107½
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	48¾
Batavia	T.T.	222½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/8d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/8½d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/8¼d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/8¾d.
Paris	4 m/s.	642
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	111¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Tls. 4.05 @ 4/5½			£1
„ 1 @ 604	=	Francs	6.72
„ 0.85 @ 105½		Gold	$1
„ 1 @ 49¾		Yen	2.36
„ 1 @ 15		Rupees	3.70
„ 1 @ —		Roubles	—
„ 1 @ 1.50		Mex.	$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Some minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Freight Market

In their report for week ending May 9, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:—

The situation in our Homeward Freight market to the United Kingdom remains unchanged, steamers are still fully engaged carrying Government cargo and it is impossible to say when merchants may have a chance of shipping general cargo:—there will be a steamer loading shortly for Genoa for the Italian Government but she is already fully booked.

Via Pacific:—The rise in Ocean freights foreshadowed in our last has been approved and will come into force on the 15th inst. but there is no further news as to the date of increase in rail-rates Overland. There is a fair amount of cargo offering on this berth and steamers are having no difficulty in filling their allotments.

Coastwise:—There is not much change to report in this market:—a steady demand is maintained in all directions, rates are firm and there is every prospect of this state of affairs continuing.

For the United Kingdom:—The next boats advertised on this berth are the s.s. Kaga Maru for London and s.s. Shidzuoka Maru for Liverpool.

For New York via Panama:—So far there is nothing declared to load on this berth and it is very unlikely that there will be another steamer this month.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 9.—Following were today's rubber prices:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2/3½. Paid.
January to December: 2/4¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Last quotation, London, May 8.
Spot: 2/3¾d. Paid
July to December: 2/5¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 11, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
North China Insurance Tls. 125.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 51.00

Unofficial
Yangtsze Insurance $220.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.50
S.M.C. 6% debs 1913 @ Tls. 90.00
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 20.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 52.00 May
Langkats Tls. 16.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 11, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Hall & Holtz @ Tls. 14.00 cash
Orientals @ Tls. 52.00 cash
Batu Anams @ Tls. 0.85 cash

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.
(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD
SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

J. KENJOH, Manager.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Fillale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonasaki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$300,000.00
Reserve	$15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917)	$2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S.	$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S.	$1,348,000.00
U.S.	$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de Cuba
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de Macoris	Yokohama
Hankow		

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Djatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up) .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo.

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

中華銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank.

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
P. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTCIES

eking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical Schoo,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanzing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Special features this week:
THE MENDOZAS
The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing
In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc.

Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hote
Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Change of Address

NOTICE is hereby given that our office will move to the premises known as 41 Kiangse Road, on 10th May, 1918.

TA TAH STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

17876

Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1918.
13th, 14th and 15th May.

TICKETS of ADMISSION have been sent to Members and their wives.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 11th May, at a cost of $10 each.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAND STAND TICKETS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day, to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Price, $6 each for Gentlemen.
$3 each for Ladies.

Single Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, $3 each for Gentlemen.
$2 each for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, $1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, $2 each.
Tea Tickets, $0.50 each.

The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 11.30 A.M. EACH DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17853

TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE, PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2) Plumbing and (3) Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be had on the payment of an application fee of $20 silver, Peking currency, to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten dollars will be refunded when the drawings and specifications are returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July 10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING HUA YUAN.

FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.
PROF. I. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road,
Phone N. 2768.

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918

NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation
Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17852

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism (studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.

17846

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them entailing under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17839

FOR SALE

The YIH CHEN FLOUR MILL (浙江貽成麵粉廠) of Chinkiang. This plant is located in a suitable spot in Kingsanho (金山河), Chinkiang, with a complete equipment of American machinery, including eleven steel grinders. Its product, the Kingsan Brand Flour, is well-known to the public. The sale was recently decided upon by the shareholders of the concern, who are no longer desirous of continuing the business.

Those who are interested may call at the Shanghai office of the mill, Yee Teh Lee, Chekiang Road, 浙江路貽德里) where the necessary information can be obtained and arrangements can be made for the parties to inspect the premises in Chinkiang.

17923

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)

White oxide of Zinc and Antimony, Suitable for Paints.
Always in Stock.
Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT SMELTING WORKS, Wuchang.
Tel. address: "Hupehmine."

Wanted

WANTED to purchase, parts of, or entire printing equipment suitable for the publication of a daily newspaper. Send offers to C. J. Fox, care of NORTH CHINA STAR, 29 Rue du Baron Gros, Tientsin.

17910

GREAT CHEAP SALE

for two weeks only
Beginning Monday, May 6th

Laces, Embroideries, etc. at greatly reduced prices, lowest in town.

Call and Inspect
The Lace Bazaar Co.
88 Szechuen Road

17860

Depots are open for the sale of
MACHINE-MADE
ICE
at
Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.
CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtszepoo Road
20 CHECKS PRICE $4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

Kingman Bros.
DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases

SZECHWAN PROVINCE
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.
Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO. 太 W 公 司 平 CHUNGKING

Born 1915—Still Existing

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.
The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

Amusements

COMPLETE NEW
Programme
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
for May
12th and 13th
PRESENTING
Blanche Sweet
IN
"PUBLIC OPINION"
BY MARGARET TURNBUIL
and
OTHER NEW FILMS

Amusements

Harmston's Circus
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Location: Chang Su-Ho's Gardens
Last few nights of this Great Show in Shanghai
Monday Night
Last Night

Souvenir Matinee Today
when two handsome watches will be given away amongst the Children. Every child purchasing a ticket will receive a numbered coupon entitling them to a chance of winning one of these watches.

AND
TONIGHT
A Handsome Present
will be given away amongst the audience. Every purchaser of a ticket will receive a chance.

Prices as Usual

Booking at Robinson Piano Co., Daily

W. HARMSTON, *Proprietor.* C.M. BRUCE, *Band Master.*
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, *Agents.*

LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY, MAY 18th.
Grand Vocal Concert
by
PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN
(distinguished Dutch Baritone)
Kindly assisted by
Mrs. L. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman
At the piano: Mr. Young.
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.
Under the management of A. STROK

17858

"THE ELDORADO"
3 Jukong Road.
High-class Vaudeville and Dance Hall!
"To complete a Perfect Day; pay a visit to The-Eldorado"
"Come and be entertained!"
All Star Turns!
MISS SOPHIE, Ragtime Songs and Dances
MISS LA RIGOLETE, French Danseuse
JOHN and JIMMIE, Acrobats and Comedians
PROF MARTINEZ' Orchestra
COMMENCING 10 P.M.
The Management wish to announce that this Dance Hall has no connection with any other of its kind in this district!

NOTICE
THE METRO FILM CORPORATION

We beg to inform the public that we hold the EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS in the FAR EAST of the METRO SUPER-FEATURES and COMEDIES and that according to an Agreement with the Management of the ISIS THEATER the said Pictures in Shanghai will not be exhibited in any other Cinema Theater then the ISIS.

Any Person or Persons, who illicitly import this Brand of Films and Exhibit or try to Exhibit same will do so at their risk and peril.

Shanghai, 11th May. 1918.

THE FAR EASTERN FILM SERVICE,
D. RODRIGUES,
Manager.

NOTICE
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ISIS THEATRE

Begs to inform the Shanghai Public that according to an agreement with THE FAR EASTERN FILM SERVICE, they have secured the EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS for Shanghai of the FAMOUS SUPER-FEATURES and COMEDIES of the METRO FILM CORPORATION.

Shanghai, 11th May. 1918.
Per ISIS THEATRE,
A. E. LAURO,
Manager.

ISIS THEATRE
The Sensation of the Season

WONDERFUL MODERN PRODUCTION **METRO'S** *PREDOMINANT FEATURE FILMS*

THE BETTER FILM MOVEMENT:
Metro Films are created with wholesome action and the essence of adventure in God's out-of-doors.

Scene from THE MASKED RIDER

METRO PICTURES

Glorify nothing unseemly. Make evil unattractive. Convey the saving qualities of human nature, without which no story or drama is healthy or truthful. Make you laugh heartily, add to the joy of living and send people away glad that a NEW BRAND of FILM has arrived to touch the heartstrings of life.

On Thursday, 16th May — Our First Exclusive

THE MASKED RIDER A VERY GREAT PICTURE IN 5 ACT

THE NEXT ONE
PENDLETON ROUND-UP

LOOK OUT FOR { The Greatest Power Revenge and After the White Raven.

ISIS THEATRE

MATINEE TODAY AT 3 P.M.
Showing
THE GRAY GHOST
Episodes 5 6 & 7

TONIGHT TONIGHT
The Universal Feature in Three Parts
JIM WEB, SENATOR
Featuring
Miss ALLEN WALKER and Messrs KING BAGGOT and FRANK SMITH

"ANGUISH" Emotional Drama Played by French Artists.
Featuring
MLLE. YUETTE ANDREYOR
and
M. MANSON—L. MORAT—M. NAVARRE

A Village Scandal
Amusing Comedy

His Phantom Sweetheart
With the beautiful artist ANITA STEWART & The Clever actor EARLE WILLIAMS

ON MONDAY, 13th MAY
THE GRAY GHOST
Showing Episodes 8-9 & 10 (6 Parts)
ENTITLED:
"THE DOUBLE FLOOR"
"THE PEARL NECKLACE"
"SHADOWS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 19	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
May 25	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
May 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 14	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 14	—	Kobe	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 15	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 17	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 18	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 23	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 25	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka.	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

	—	London etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 12	10.00*	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
May 14	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
May 14	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 16	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	Foochow & Keelung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 19	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
May 20	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May 24	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
May 31	—	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 1	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
June 1	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 13	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 13	D.L.	Chefoo	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	D.L.	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin,	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 14	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 14	1.00	Dairen (direct)	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 16	noon	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 17	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 18	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
May 26	noon	Dairen (direct)	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 28	—	T'tsin, Dalny via T'tao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 12	5.00	D.L. Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
May 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 12	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	M.N.	Hankow. etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 11	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	—	Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 11	—	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	—	Chinwangtao	Proteus	Jap.	K.M.A.
May 11	—	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 11	—	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 11	—	Swatow	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 11	7.00*	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 11	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 11	noon	Amoy & Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
May 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 11	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru Capt. M. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Monday, May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain F. Carlson, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on Tuesday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Captain Combell, will leave on Tuesday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, May 17 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 12, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 13, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str Kwangtah Capt C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

F'CHOW & K'LUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on May 17, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on May 31 at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kweilin, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Monday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 14, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 18 at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Suma Maru Capt. N. Iwanmatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on May 28 at ——— The steam-launch conveying Passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto. will be despatched on June 10. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 17
For Liverpool	
Ivo Maru	Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru	May 10
For San Francisco	
Tenyo Maru	Apr. 12
China	Apr. 13
Venezuela	Apr. 27
Shinyo Maru	Apr. 30
For Seattle	
Katori Maru	Apr. 28
Manila Maru	May 4
For Vancouver	
Empress of Asia	Apr. 13
For Marseilles, etc.	
Atlantique	Mar. 26
For Port Said	
Nichiyo Maru	Apr. 27

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongokng with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

FOR TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR .....May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA .....June 1
S.S. COLOMBIA .....June 22	S.S. VENEZUELA . June 20

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA .....June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solamo"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"ARABIA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 5, June 6
"AFRICA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 9, June 10
For Singapore
"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, May 29, May 31
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" .. (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, May 22, May 24
For Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"SUMA MARU" .....(1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, May 26, May 28
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, May 15, May 17

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific ticket agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Monteagle* .....May 21	Empress of Japan .....May 13
Empress of Japan .....May 25	Monteagle .....July 31

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	
HIRANO MARU	16,000	——	

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 19
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	May 14
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 21
TATEGAMI MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Tsuruhashi,	May 28

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 18
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri,	May 22
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	May 25

FOR JAPAN

HIRANO MARU	16,500	Capt. H. Fraser,	May 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	June 25
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	May 20
SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. a.	Mail 3. B. a.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. a.
2005	835	300	0	dep. Peking	arr.	2230	1960	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1955	1700	720
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1950	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. a.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. a.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Tochow	dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡		—	‡	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	755	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	043	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡		—	‡	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	723

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	600
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line					
900	1300	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1000	1455	2230	a. Tsinangchow d.	528	1128	1858	630	1219	1900	a. Tsechuang d.	708	1302	1942

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
2 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Shakespeare Play Again

At the request of a large number of playgoers, the children of the Cathedral Schools will repeat their performance of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' on Thursday next at the Lyceum Theater at 5.30 p.m.

All the proceeds will be devoted to the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Fund. Tickets may be had from the Cathedral School for Girls, Yates Road, or from the Cathedral School for Boys, Kiukiang Road. Tickets can be obtained for $2, $1 and fifty cents for children.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$577½
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$335 B.
North China	Tls. 123 B.
Union of Canton	$730 B.
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	$310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref / Indo-China Def	Tls. 108
"Shell"	120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22½ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¾ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.85 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 108 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$81 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$11 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 179 S.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 225 S.
International (pref)	Tls. 72½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 117½ S.
Oriental	Tls. 52 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 139
Kung Yik	Tls. 15¾
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ S.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$80 B.
Green Island	$6.65 B.
Langkats	Tls. 5
Major Bros	Tls. 15½ B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$52 B.
Moutrie	$5.60 B.
Watson	$13½ B.
Weeks	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	$35
Ambers	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 3¾ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 24
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.90
Bute	Tls. 3
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 1 B.
Cheng	Tls. 9
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10
Dominion	Tls. 2¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9
Java Consolidated	Tls. 6 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 16½
Kapala	Tls. 5¾
Kapayang	Tls. 0.40 B.
Karan	Tls. 27
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 5 B.
Padang	Tls. 16
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12¼
Permata	Tls. 5 B.
Repah	Tls. 2½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½
Seekee	Tls. 0.80
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.70
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 7
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 10.70
Sungala	Tls. 1.35
Sungei Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 3¾
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.60 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.80 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 16½
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½
	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 162½ B.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Throwing Grenades Into The Enemy's Trench

This American "southpaw" soldier is hurling a hand grenade across "no man's land" into the enemy trenches in the Lorraine sector.

BOLSHEVIKI CENSORING MAIL FROM MANCHURIA

All Matter Dealing With Situation In Far East Being Confiscated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, May 10.—Fugitives from Irkutsk state that the Bolshevik Commissaries have assumed a very strict censorship of all correspondence from Manchuria to Russia. All letters and telegrams dealing with the political situation in the Far East are being confiscated.

General Horvath has issued an order appointing General Pleshkoff his military assistant and Admiral Koltchak to command all the Russian troops and military organisations in the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A telegram from Vladivostok states that the Bolsheviki have dismissed the local Municipal Council and arrested all the members.

On account of the fighting, which is taking place near Karimskaia Station, traffic on the railway in the direction of Chita is interrupted.

According to a telegram from Ribinsk, the Bolsheviki, having already ruined the richest classes, are now trying to make the peasantry pay high taxes and considerable contributions.

Counter-Attacks Win Back Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

the line gained by their advances north of the Somme Canal.

Gun Duels On Avre

Paris, May 9.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been lively reciprocal artillerying north and south of the Avre.

A semi-official communique states that the front of the attack from La Clytte to Voormezeele forms the southern extremity of the Ypres salient, from which town Voormezeele is less than two miles distant. La Clytte constitutes the hinge of this front, with the line running north and south bordering the Flanders Hills.

The line La Clytte-Voormezeele commands an unbroken plain leading to Poperinghe, six miles west of Ypres. If the enemy pierces this line, thus outflanking Ypres from the south, the evacuation of the latter place becomes a delicate operation, although at present it is not a difficult one. The High Command is bound to consider all eventualities in its decision to conform to the interests of the defense. The Germans yesterday were testing the strength of the Allies in this zone.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 15
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ....May 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..May 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. May 21
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru May 19
For Manila:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 19

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan May 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 15

News Brevities

Application was granted yesterday in the Mixed Court for the rehearing of a case in which a Chinese compradore was convicted on a charge of arson. The man was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The application was made by Mr. G. D. Musso. Mr. K. E. Newman, the police legal adviser, raised no objection, but admitted that the evidence against the prisoner was based on a number of suspicious points against him. The application for rehearing was made on the ground that since the conviction an assistant had confessed that he had set fire to the premises and that the man convicted had no knowledge of the crime.

• • •

A Chinese was ordered to be handed to the Arsenal authorities in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with being implicated in an armed robbery together with several Korean, Japanese and Chinese robbers. The order added that if the capital punishment was not imposed on the prisoner, he will be returned to the Court for further orders.

• • •

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames W. E. Wilson, J. Tippin, Lang, B. Magy, J. Gray, Messrs. Mactavish and Co., Möller and Co., The Asiatic Petroleum Co., The Customs Library, Chefoo, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Chefoo, H. B. M. Postal, Hankow, The Hankow Club, Messrs. W. K. Smith, A. R. Chewburgh, V. Grundy, A. Whittaker, W. H. and C. Emberley, A. Lafuente, W. J. Williams, St. G. A. Clark, E. Burnip, A. E. C. Hindson, R. H. R. Wade, E. Samson, M.M., W.L., R.M., and A. S. F.

• • •

Tea will be served at the American Woman's Exchange, on Bubbling Well Road, tomorrow and on each of the Race Days this week.

• • •

Mr. Anthony S. de Rago of the staff of Messrs. Ilbert and Co. was married yesterday to Miss Julia Tsar, daughter of Mr. Pehwha Tsar, a prominent Chinese resident of Shanghai. The religious ceremony took place at the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, in the morning before a large number of interested friends, The Rev. Father R. Jacquinot, S. J., officiated. The civil rites took place later at the British Consulate before Sir E. D. H. Fraser, Consul-General. Mr. J. Andrew Leon acted as best man, while the Misses Lilia Tsar and Dorothy Tsar, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids. A reception was held at the residence of the new couple, 25 Elgin Road, after the wedding and was attended by a large number of friends.

• • •

The Ella M. Stewart Memorial Church will be dedicated Sunday, May 19, at three p.m. at 106 North Szechuen Road. Rev. J. Woodbury will be in charge of the service and there will be a sermon in Chinese by Rev. M. B. Berril. At 8 p.m. there will be a service for English and American friends and for Anglo-Chinese students and their friends. Four days of services will follow, afternoon and evenings, Monday to Thursday inclusive.

Bolshevik Consul Sentenced In Glasgow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—A Scottish teacher who was Bolshevist Consul has been sentenced at Glasgow to five years penal servitude for sedition.

HAYASHI HERE MONDAY

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, will arrive at Shanghai Monday afternoon on the Japanese gunboat, Saga, which will come right up the harbor, according to information received at the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs last night.

English Cotton Output May Be Cut Further

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 8.—The Liverpool Post anticipates a further reduction of the Lancashire cotton output unless the Government can provide more tonnage for cotton from the United States.

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss. A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12 : 2-6
Tel. 1916.
17257

NESTLE'S FOOD

Doctors' Opinion

"Being convenient to prepare, and all that can be desired as a sustaining diet, we greatly value its use."

"It is useful in all forms of weakness, but I found it specially helpful in dysentery."

"It has certainly been a great help to some infants whose mothers' milk has been insufficient or of poor quality."

"Even new-born babies have found it quite easily digestible and satisfying."

"At the weaning stage also it has been very useful in tiding them over the difficult time."

"In cases of persistent vomiting after Chloroform or from other causes it has sometimes been the only food that the stomach could retain."

Sold by the Best Druggists & Stores.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Business and Official Notices

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1911 (Obligations à 6%)

Aucune opération de transfert ne sera enregistrée du 20 au 31 Mai inclus.

Par ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1911 (6% Debentures)

Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 20th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

By order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

17959

DEATH

S. N. POTT,—wife of Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, on Saturday, May 11, at St. John's University, Jessfield. Funeral services will be held on Monday, May 13, at 4.30 p.m. at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, 5.30 p.m. at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

BIRTH

NEUBOURG.—On May 10, 1918, at No. 50 Rue Amiral Bayle, to Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Neubourg, a daughter.

17954

WEDDING

BRAND-BOWRING: On May 11, 1918, at the British Consulate, before Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G. and afterwards at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Le. Cornec, Frederick James, Brand to Louise Annie Bowring.

RAGO-TSAR.—On May 11, 1918, at the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus by the Rev. R. Jacquinot, S. J., and afterwards at the British Consulate by Sir E. D. H. Fraser, Consul-General, Anthony Stephen de Rago to Julia Tsar.

This Week We Offer

SUMMER UNDERWEAR for Men, Ladies and Children AT SPECIAL PRICES

"Mesh" Vests and Pants .....@ $0.85 cents.
"India Gauze" and Pants ..... „ 0.95 „
Ladies' Vests, 3 for 1.35
Children's „ 4 „ 0.95 „
Also Silk Stockings „ 1.00 per pr.

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road.

A

new shipment of

"DAISY" BRAND FRESH BETTER

is now arriving and is expected to be on sale at all the Stores about the 13th or 14th inst.

"MEADOW" BRAND FRESH BUTTER

is also expected and should be on sale about the 15th or 16th inst.

FROM ALL STOREKEEPERS
USUAL PRICES

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.
5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918.

FIRST DAY,
Monday, 13th May.

The Races will commence at 11.30 a.m. prompt TOMORROW.
The First Bell after Tiffin will be rung at 2 p.m. sharp.

There will be Three Races before Tiffin including the—

CRITERION STAKES
GRIFFINS' PLATE
and
EIGHT RACES after TIFFIN.

The public can obtain Tickets of Admission either from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.
"Season" Tickets, covering the three official race days as well as the "Off" Day:—
For Gentlemen.....Price $6 each
For Ladies .....Price $3 each
Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only:—
For Gentlemen ....Price $3 each
For Ladies .....Price $2 each

Tiffins will be served for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders in the Coffee Room.
Tiffin Tickets are obtainable at the Grand Stand....Price $2 each
Tea Tickets..Price 50 cents each.
The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17952

REPEAT

PERFORMANCE OF
"A Midsummer Nights Dream"
by
THE CHILDREN
OF THE
CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS
will be given on
Thursday, May 16th
at 5.30 p.m.
at the
Lyceum Theatre
Tickets $2.00, $1.00
Children half-price

The whole of the proceeds will be given to the "Soldiers and Sailors War Orphans' Fund."

Tickets may be obtained at
The Cathedral School for Girls
Yates Road.
or
The Cathedral School for Boys
Kiukiang Road.

17956

NOTICE

WE hereby beg to announce that Mr. F. Le Roux has joined our Concern and will sign our firm per procuration from this date.

ZYLSTRA & CO.

Shanghai, 11th May, 1918.

17957

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ALFRED CARROLL HUNTER, Deceased

Cause No. 647.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the Estate in China of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 5, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

AUSTIN EDMUND LOCKYER,
Special Administrator,
No. 12 Hankow Road,
Shanghai, China.

May 5, 1918. 17953

—BILL SMITH—

says:

In every department of business quality counts as the biggest and most dependable selling point of all, and only through thorough and constant inspection can quality be maintained.

Elephant Head Old Tom Gin is excellent

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Shanghai Horticultural Society

SPRING SHOW

The Shanghai Horticultural Society's Spring Show will be held in the French Park, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21st and 22nd.

All exhibits should be delivered at the Show not later than 9 a.m. on the 21st May.

17958

Second-hand Boiler

FOR SALE: One Lancashire boiler, 22ft.×7ft. 6in. with dome. Very little used, good as new. Fittings complete. Immediate delivery.

FOBES CO., LTD.

17941

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for TELEGRAPH use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st of August, 1918.

Conditions governing tenders, Specifications, Requisition Sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten ($10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, 10th May, 1918.

17928

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th May, on account of the Spring Race Meeting.

17926

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

RACE WEEK.

On and from Friday, 10th, until Monday, 20th May, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

S. N. R.—First and Second class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S. H. N. R.—First, Second and Third class return tickets between Shanghai South, Jessfield, Siccawei, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third class Through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

May 9th, 1918.

17938

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895).
A1299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office Phone Central 1860
Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1625

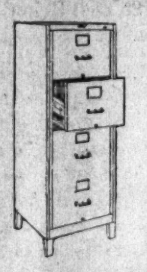
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS -:- EXPORTERS
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

6 Kiukiang Road

HOME OFFICE
KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.
210 California St.
SAN FRANCISCO

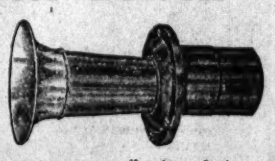
JAPAN BRANCH
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.
75 Main St.
YOKOHAMA



FILING CABINETS
In Steel and Polished Oak
AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai Tel. 4778

Stewart Motor-Driven
WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.
Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda Pineappleade Lemonade
Orangeade Raspberryade Gingerale Sarsaparilla
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda
PRICE.....$0.75 per dozen and
$0.50 per dozen for Soda water
to which should be added $0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.
The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilised by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.
Order books, etc. on application
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.
Phone Central 3255. 128a Szechuen Road.

17882

Eden Hospital
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
and Wassermann Laboratory
P372 Nanking Road
(opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE WANTED by American Import and Export firm, must have good light and close to Bund, large single room or two medium size connected. Reply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

17922 M.12.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE your own Aerated Waters! Aerators, Syphon chargers, Sparklets, and other supplies. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

17947 M.14

WANTED to hire, large house-boat for 18/20th May. Please state full particulars and terms, to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

17925 M.14.

A private Dairy under foreign supervision would like a few good customers for pure unskimmed milk at $1 for 6 large bottles. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

17924 M.12.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS given by experienced American teacher at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

17963 M.12.

ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR, New York College graduate, gives lessons. Speaks Russian, French, German. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

17939 M.16.

TO IMPROVE your English by conversational lessons, also spelling. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

17940 M.12.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: June 15th, small detached, unfurnished house, 4 or 5 rooms, French town or Western district. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

17897 M.14.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 21

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

WESTERN DISTRICT: To let with board, 3 minutes from tram, a comfortable single room. Hot and cold water. Tennis and telephone. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

17964 M.12.

TO LET: On the Dixwell Road, a bright and airy furnished attic room with bathroom attached. Board optional. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

17950 M.14.

TO LET: With good board in American house, Central near Bund, cool airy well-furnished double and single bedrooms, good bathrooms. For bachelors and married couples. Apply 103, Szechuen Road, after 11 a.m.

17906 M.12.

TO LET: Central, overlooking the Bund, a furnished room with balcony; for gentleman, without board. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

17913 M.12.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT nurse with previous experience, seeks position, here or in outport. Reply stating salary, etc. to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

17955 M.15.

COMPETENT efficient and energetic lady steno-typist (Ally) seeks permanent position; also private office work undertaken at home. Moderate salary. A1 references. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

17877

MECHANIC, expert on internal combustion motors, seeks position. Best references. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

17944 M.14.

AN experienced Compradore, who has good knowledge of import and export, seeks position immediately. Reliable security can be furnished if necessary. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

17921 M.16.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Stenography and typewriting to do at home by thoroughly competent stenographer. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

17943 M.17.

LADY assistant wanted: Professional gentleman, established in the Central district, wants the services of a capable prepossessing young lady to assist him in his Dental business. Capability to type will be considered in applicant's favor. Apply in the first instance, stating salary expected, to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

17935 M.12.

WANTED: Competent Chinese bookkeeper, who can take complete charge of books. One who has a good knowledge of English, and is a good typist, preferable. Good wages. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770-M-14

WANTED: Experienced Chinese stenographer-typist. Must have a good knowledge of the English language. Good wages. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

17770 M 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET one room, furnished or unfurnished, North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

17966 M.15.

TO LET: Ferry Road. Elegant 9 roomed residence, Rent only Taels 90; also have several others prices ranging to Taels 140. Get my list of houses to let. J. H. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17946

TO LET: 119 Avenue Road, June 1st, 6 large rooms, corner, enclosed verandah: Garage. Tls. 100. Inspection after 2 p.m. Also several other houses, one detached, same district. Tls. 90. J. H. Hammond. 38 Nanking Road.

17920

TO LET: From June 1st, 3 roomed flat, on the Bund, furnished. Tls. 160.00 rent per month. Apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. 27 Nanking Road.

17912

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.

17891

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17795

GODOWNS TO LET

LARGE GODOWN to let, ground floor No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17907 M.15.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Fox, A grade 20 bore sporting gun, hammerless ejection, 30 inch barrels (Krupp steel). Cost $165, selling for $100. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

17962 M.12.

FOR SALE: Semi-grand piano by Winkleman, latest model in fine condition and tone. Price Tls. 450. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

17964 M.12.

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle 1915 model: 2 Cyl. 3 speed, in good running order, with H-D side-car. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

17960 M.14.

OVER two years paid up I.S.S. bond for sale. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

17961 M.12.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

17806

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road, Telephone West 1114.

17598

FOR SALE: A handsome pair of Blue and White Vases very large, suitable for a Hall. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

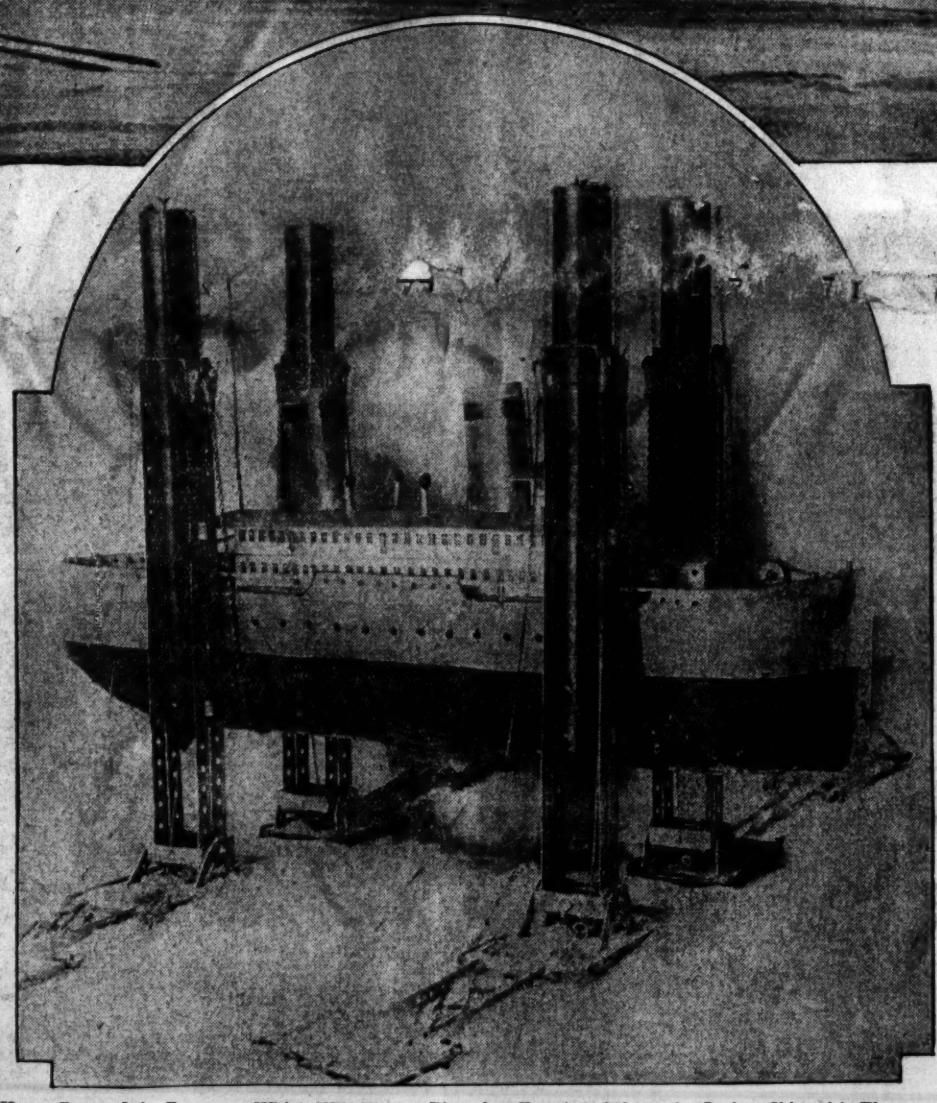
17878

WANTED latest Underwood or Oliver typewriter. Good condition essential. Reply, stating full particulars and lowest price, to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

17918 M.12.

To Raise the Lusitania?

A Boat with a Hull 300 Feet Deep, and Gigantic Telescopic Pontoons to Refloat the Ship Whose Cruel Sinking Helped Bring Us Into the Great War



The Pontoons with Which It Is Planned to Raise the Lusitania. The Four Big Cylinders Will Be Floated Separately Over the Spot Where the Big Ship Rests and Then Filled with Water and Sunk, Upright, Two on Either Side of the Ship. Lines Then Will Be Attached to the Upper Parts of the Pontoons, Which Will Rise as They Are Emptied, Lifting the Sunken Ship with Them.

The Sinking of the Lusitania, as Described to an English Artist by Survivors Who Saw the Great Liner Take Its Last Plunge.

(Copyright by the Illustrated London News.)

BEFORE the submarines began to exact their toll of great, modern ships, the dream of almost every old-time skipper of the Seven Seas was to some day be master of a treasure ship that should bring to the surface of the Spanish Main a sunken galleon with its long lost store of gold doubloons.

The war, however, has lifted the salvage of sunken treasures out of the realm of romance into a necessary, tangible prospect. The great ships sent down by the U-boats represent a lost richness far greater than the brass-bound chests that rest in the holds of the ancient craft that dot the ocean bed at Vigo Bay and off the coasts of the East Indies.

The largest and richest modern ocean liner in the list of the U-boat victims was the Lusitania, the Cunard liner which was sunk by a torpedo off Old Kinsale Light, on the Irish coast, on the afternoon of May 7, 1915. Copper, brass, gold and silver to the value of more than $2,000,000, besides jewelry and other valuables worth $2,000,000 more went down with the vessel. Also there were more than $5,000,000 worth of negotiable and unregistered securities in the ship's strong box, and a cargo estimated at $5,000,000, a great deal of it of such a nature that the water will preserve rather than destroy it.

But it was not the lure of its treasure that stirred American marine inventors to seek a method of raising the Lusitania almost before the first shock of the tragedy had passed. The sentimental interest of the American public was aroused by the loss of so many American lives. After our entrance into the war this interest in the ship itself deepened, as the sinking of the Lusitania was, more than any other cause. America's reason for unfurling its battle flags.

The Lusitania went down in 270 feet of water. It rests beyond the reach of divers or the pontoons which heretofore have been used to raise ships sunk in shallow waters.

Inventors have had to turn, therefore, toward a new type of salvage vessel, and the results of their ingenuity is a wonderful ship with a hull that sinks under water 300 feet, with a ballast tank which, mounted on huge wheels, will rest on the ocean bed. The deep, narrow hull of this salvage ship is telescopic—it contracts or expands to suit the varying whims of waves or tide.

It is with this remarkable marine contrivance and the assistance of especially constructed pontoons, it is hoped to bring the Lusitania to the surface of the seas, repair the gaping holes left in its sides by the treacherous torpedoes, and restore it again to its rightful place on the ocean lanes.

The new salvage ship is being constructed by Carl J. Lindquist, a marine engineer, whose life has been devoted to the recovery of sunken ships. The vessel and the pontoons with which the actual lifting of the Lusitania to the surface may be accomplished are his inventions.

The bottom of St. George's Channel, on which the Lusitania rests, is a bed of constantly drifting sand. It is so uneven that any attempt to explore the neighborhood of the Lusitania's grave by submarines has been out of the question. Marine experts know that by this time the great ship will have been almost buried in piling sands, which would make efforts at the usual pontoon method of salvage ineffective. Pontoons might be sunk near the ship, but the piling sand would prevent their being attached to the buried hull.

The Lindquist salvage ship is built to combat the sand and clear the way for the taking hold by the especially designed pontoons.

This ship, at the surface of the sea, is hardly more than thirty feet long, with a beam of fifteen feet. Below its upper deck there sweeps downward, bending back, a hull that resembles a great shaft, thirty feet in its greatest width, but more than 300 feet deep when extended at full length. A hundred feet from the upper deck are "guides," where the hull may be telescoped to suit the changing depths of the ocean.

Extending from the bottom of the hull is a huge, hollow steel rod, with a flexible joint, by means of which the rod is used as a "feeler," manipulated from the upper deck of the ship. On the port side of the hull, but a few feet from the bottom, is a powerful searchlight, by which the steersman, operating his wheel-300 feet from the surface of the water, may see the ocean bed for from twenty to forty feet ahead of him and at either side.

With its "feeler" rod extended, its searchlight current switched on, and its ballast tank emptied, this strange ship will put to sea from Queenstown harbor in its quest of the Lusitania, which was sunk eight miles to the south. The ship will travel under its own power, a motor-fed propeller whirling twenty feet below the surface. When it reaches the neighborhood where the Lusitania went down its hull will be extended until it almost touches the bottom of the sea, nearly 300 feet from the surface.

The helmsman, stationed at the searchlight below, then will scan the ocean bed about him, while on the deck above an operator will "feel" with the protruding rod until the wreck of the Lusitania is located. Then the ballast tank will be filled with water until it grips the sea bed, and through the hollow rod a hydraulic stream, fed from the surface, will be played upon the sand piled about the hulk. Gradually the sand will be forced away, and a ravine literally dug under the great vessel. Lines then will be forced under, with buoys attached which will carry them to the surface.

Thus the first stage of the salvage operation will be completed—the locating of the lost vessel and the "planting" of lines.

Four huge pontoons, of hollow steel telescopic cylinders, capable of being extended to 350 feet, each reclining on a separate steel base, attached at one end with great hinges, will be towed to where the lines have been brought up. One by one these pontoons will be filled with water, by motor pumps installed under a "working deck" at the free end. As they fill with water they will stand upright, the lines which have been passed under the vessel by the salvage ship will be attached to their sides, and gradually they will sink, their hinged bases dropping slowly to the bottom of the sea alongside the sunken vessel.

After expert manoeuvring each pontoon will stand upright in the water, two on each side of the ship to be raised, their bases sinking firmly in the sandy bottom, their lines forming a taut swing in which the Lusitania will rest.

Then the process of raising the big ship will begin. The motors will pump the water out of the pontoons, causing the upper portion of the telescoped cylinders to rise above the surface, carrying their lines with them and thus slowly lifting the Lusitania.

The pontoons are built to lift thirty-five feet at a time. Then the lines will be automatically caught in their pulleys, the pontoons again filled with water and their upper cylinders again sunk, when the operation of emptying them and lifting the sunken ship another thirty-five feet will be repeated.

The pontoons are so constructed that they may give with the play of the waves, even in a stormy sea, without letting go of the lines in which their prize swings.

At last the stacks of the Lusitania, then the upper decks, and then the hull will appear above the water. An army of workmen will rush aboard to patch the yawning holes in its side that it may float free and towed to port. The pontoons will be emptied, which will bring them to the surface, ready for new errands of salvage.

Nearly all the Lusitania's cargo, excepting the foodstuffs, will be in a good state of preservation, it is believed. Besides the metals, the cargo consisted mainly of rubber, baled cotton and merchandise packed in glass, earthenware containers, tin and watertight chests. All of this will be saved.

And of more value, even, than the merchandise to be salvaged, will be the personal effects of the passengers, with perhaps an occasional scribbled word of farewell—a last message written in a handy notebook while its owner was calmly awaiting the last surge of the sea and certain death. It is quite possible some such notebooks will be found so well preserved as still to be decipherable.

If this plan to raise the Lusitania succeeds an unlimited field for further efforts of the American salvors will await them. Many of the most valuable ships sunk by the submarines lie in waters far shallower than those which cover the Lusitania.

Off the coast of Havre, France, the Parthenon, with a cargo valued at $7,000,000, and half a score of lesser ships, all carrying immensely rich freight, were sunk during the first few months of the war. All were lost in waters less than 150 feet deep. The American ship Healdton, with a cargo insured for $3,000,000, was sunk in 100 feet of water off the Dutch coast. The Arabic went down ten miles from the spot where the Lusitania rests, where the water is less than 200 feet deep. Within the 300-foot depth line of the North Sea off the coast of Scotland more than 500 rich ships have paid the U-boat toll.

Calling Dresses By Lady Duff-Gordon

Straight Lines, Simplicity and Scant Drapery Mark the New Spring Modes

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

This Robe Typifies the Straight Lines That Form the Favorite Mode of the Raw Season

This Gown Is of an Individual Type, Very Becoming to the Wearer to Whom It Is Suitable

("Lucile" Models)

A Smart Spring Costume for the Girl of Modern Spirit and Martial Trend

THE page spread before you bears an object lesson in smart gowns for afternoon functions. Suitable are they for dropping in to tea at a friend's house, or at one of the dainty tea rooms with which all cities of the East and some of the West are dotted. They are correct for a luncheon. They will accord with all the standards maintained among persons who do what is smart and correct, for matinees or afternoon musicales. In these times of serious and strenuous war work, when everybody is giving or knitting, and many are giving and knitting, there is small time margin for calling. Yet in usual times of peace and national happiness these would be technically called calling gowns. Formal afternoon costumes they are.

They represent the modern type of girl and gown, the classic Greek type, and the individual type without regard to place or period.

The 1918 girl looking toward 1919 is the smart, semi-martial figure that occupies the greater space on the page. We all know the girl. Her country's war has developed her self-reliance, self-forgetfulness and hitherto unsuspected courage. It is an entirely safe wager that she has a brother at camp or in trenches.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
"Lucile"

Doubtless she has a husband or fiance who has qualified, or is qualifying, to destroy the enemy by bullet or gas or bomb. She looks quite willing to meet the foe herself. Who knows but that in time of extremity she may lead an American Battalion of Death!

Our moods and mental attitudes are expressed by our clothes. The spirit of the day, courage—if need be, pugnacity—are denoted by this costume. The skirt might be termed "scantily full." It is of striped taffeta. The coat is of dark silk, closely belted. The below-the-elbow length sleeves are redeemed from too great severity by a wide edge of lace. A fichu lying across the shoulders serves further the purpose of softening the effect of the costume. The cane, carried with martial air, emphasizes the uncompromising utility of the costume. Even the hat depends for its beauty upon its line rather than any ornateness.

The more formal costume worn by the girl with the Greek face and form repeats for us the sartorial message that the straight line is the thing in the Spring apparel. It repeats, too, the dictum that gowns are made of as little material as modesty will permit.

Never were gowns straighter, not even during the reign of the hobble skirt, but experience has triumphed over servitude to fashion. The drapery of the skirts is so arranged that there is freedom for the feet and ankles. Never again will walking be impeded by a silly imprisonment of the means of locomotion. Necessity for freedom of movement is the mother of invention of sane skirts. Of Greek simplicity and dignity is the drapery.

A glance assures the beholder that the original of the third picture of the group is one of a highly individualized young woman. She would never wear a gown simply because her neighbor had such an one. She would choose one because it is intrinsically beautiful. Second, because it is adapted to her type, a fitting frame for her special sort of loveliness. It would not be becoming to every one. But it is vastly becoming to her. What I have said of the gown is likewise true of the hat she wears.

GERMAN LIBERAL GIVES WARNING OF CONQUEST

America Will Fight To A Finish Aaginst Teuton Annexations, Says Prof. Bonn.

BELGIUM A TEST OF FAITH

Observer Who Spent Much Time In U. S. Advises Consideration Of Wilson Terms

Washington, March 23.—The translation of a striking article on the United States and the war, written by Professor M. J. Bonn, a German Liberal, was made public tonight by the Committee on public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman. It asserts that no peace between the Central Powers and the United States is possible which permits the German Empire or its allies to make annexations or conquest.

The article was the last one of a series written by Professor Bonn for the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. Professor Bonn was in the United States for more than two years after the outbreak of the war in Europe. He returned to Europe with former Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The Committee on Public Information, in translating and making public Professor Bonn's article, says that about March 1 the Neueste Nachrichten underwent a change in ownership, which was followed by a change in politics, and Professor Bonn's articles ceased.

In this connection the Berlin Tageblatt of March 3 printed the following:

"An important change has been made in the Munchener Neueste Nachrichten through the resignation of Director Skuhra. The paper's change to a decided Liberalism of the Left was due to Skuhra and Lond, who were opposed to annexationism and the Fatherland Party, whose representatives have overthrown Skuhra.

The leading political editors who favor the Left may also have to resign."

Asks Hearing For Wilson Viewpoint

Here is an introductory note by the editors of the newspaper to the Bonn article:

"We have already stated our position toward Wilson's last message in our leader of Jan. 10. We now yield place to our esteemed associate, Professor Bonn. Professor Bonn has been exposed to much attack on account of his earlier article. 'America as an Enemy,' on the ground that he advocated the American position.

"In reply to this it is but just to say that he has represented the German point of view for two and a half years in the United States wherever it was appropriate and useful for him to do so. He has represented it in America to American listeners. It can do no harm to the cause of Germany to enlighten our own public on the American way of thinking. However unjust and perverse we may think these ideas of Americans, they are there and they determine the policies of a great nation in the ranks of our enemies.

"These ideas are therefore an actual fact and any statesmanlike policy that makes the claim to being scientific must take them into account. Certainly we cannot, in the fourth year of the war, brush them aside with a few editorial epithets or cartoons, such as certain irresponsible publishers are still providing for their readers.

"Professor Bonn does not indorse the American point of view, but he discusses the question as to whether it is still possible to prevent America's serious intervention in the war. Since Germany has no occasion to complain of the small number of her enemies, there can be no objection to submitting this question to claim investigation."

Says Reichstag Opened Way

The Bonn article reads:

"Just a year ago President Wilson outlined to the world a scheme for 'A Peace Without Victory.' A few months later, with many bitter charges, he declared war against us, which was not intended to end until Germany was conquered. Since the beginning of October a gradual change has been taking place. Ground for this change was prepared by the Reichstag resolution of July 19. This was reinforced by the discovery that the burdens imposed on Americans by the war would exceed their expectation. As early as the end of November the extraordinary expenses for this purpose were estimated at $19,000,000,000.

"In consequence of the rise of prices a powerful labor agitation had started to increase wages. The railways saw bankruptcy staring them in the face. In the midst of all enthusiasm for the war there was a deep division in the American people. This was reinforced by knowledge of the fact that Wilson had already admitted that the Central Powers could not be subdued by force, and that only an embargo of all raw materials could produce that result.

"The fact that an actual overture has followed this drift of opinion is to be credited to the much-reviled conciliatory policy of the Central Powers. The peace conditions, which, in harmony with the Reichstag resolution of the 19th of July, form the basis of the reply to the Pope and the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, were too little different from those of Wilson to permit him to sacrifice an American army of millions of men without attempting to arrive at an understanding.

"The possibility of a general peace depends upon the attitude we take toward the American peace conditions expressed in Wilson's message of Jan. 9, since America's allies have placed the responsibility for a decision upon that country. Unless we can present counterproposals likely to lead to an understanding, America must enter the war with all her power, since her economic blockade has not produced results.

"It is clear from Wilson's expressions that he feels the seriousness of the situation. The irritating charges against the German Government which, in spite of expressed denials, were hardly to be distinguished from an intervention in purely German affairs, are absent. If our domestic policies are touched upon, it is rather the result of the assault upon Mr. von Kuhlmann, which obviously cannot escape attention abroad.

"Naturally, President Wilson does not admit the justice of our position any more than before. We had a perfect right to complain of this inability to understand our conditions so long as he played the role of a nonpartisan neutral. We have no reason to anticipate just appreciation from an opponent who seeks to force us into an admission that we are wrong.

Deprecates Extreme Policy

"Neither can we expect such a man to impose upon his allies the general conditions which he himself might accept. Naturally, taking into consideration his partisan point of view, we might abruptly refuse all his demands. But it is much more sensible to examine whether we can come into agreement as to their fundamental principles or not. If we can do that then those principles should be recognised without prejudice.

"There is no point in making demands applying to other nations if we are not willing to meet them on equal ground. We might deny England's right to hold strategic points like Gibraltar and Malta with perfect justice, but it is reasonable to do so only if we are not asking to hold such points on the Flanders coast.

"In actual contents Wilson's present program contains a demand for a league of nations, for an international tribunal, for disarmament, for freedom of the seas, for the equal rights of all nations in international commerce. Those are points upon which we are in essential agreement with America.

"It is important that America even now should defend the freedom of the seas and trade equality. It atones by that for a past injustice. For the principle of free commerce was never more seriously attacked than when America, contrary to all precedent, assented to the Allies' blockade. Out of this blockade arose the idea of self-subsistance, which has been gradually built up into the 'Middle Europe policy' so feared by Wilson.

"From the Middle Europe program arose the Paris conference, and out of its meetings came the idea of an economic war after the war. This project gave strength to the annexation movement in Germany. If ocean commerce is not to be safe in wartime, in spite of international treaties and customs, then it was a necessity for self-preservation to provide one's self with land resources. The annexation of new territory providing essential food and raw material seems the only way to secure national safety, except so far as that might be attained by reforming the inner economy of the country and by alliances.

"Annexation was first demanded, not out of lust for conquest, but from prudence. Only free commerce and an unthreatened access to Colonial domains can check successfully the demands for annexations.

No Peace With German Conquest

"At present, no peace with America is possible that permits the German Empire or its allies to make such annexations. In the case of Belgium and Servia, though perhaps somewhat less in the second instance, purely sentimental motives prohibit this. The invasion of Belgium is the central fact about which all moral discussion turns. Every bitter injustice which America has done us is constantly excused on the ground of our preceding violation of Belgium and thereby of all international justice.

"America's interest in Courland and Lithuania is not great. But every extension of German territory which is not definitely approved by a clear majority of the people therein residing would be considered a proof that it was our intention to create a world empire and to threaten international peace.

"If we try to assure our opponents that we are not annexing for political ends, but only for economic and military security, we are at once charged with insincerity. The peace that hovers before the eyes of the Americans is a peace that would make future wars impossible, through a league of nations. If we believe in such a peace, and are willing to share in it, then the specious explanations appear as contradictions and as proofs of dishonest purpose. It would be better if we could leave such ambiguous declarations to Sir Edward Carson or M. Clemenceau, both of whom declare their agreement with President Wilson's plans in order to disregard them utterly.

"At present, peace with America is incompatable with such assurances, especially when we try to justify such annexations as that of Brie by our need of iron for a future war. However, peace with America is quite possible upon terms that would prevent England from ever establishing itself in Belgium.

"The annexation question is the central question in all mutual explanations with America. If we can come to an agreement on this point the settlement will not fail for other reasons. Wilson's demands that free national development shall be assured for the peoples and territories belonging to the Central Powers are very prudently worded. Actually they may cause irritation, in so far as they undoubtedly touch upon domestic policies.

Hopes To Pacify Nationalities

"Our opponents have no military justification—except in Turkey and the German colonies—to lay down any laws for us to follow. Consequently they demand things which they have neither the right nor the power to obtain. But precisely because our ability to protect ourselves is so above question it is merely a matter of expediency as to how we receive these demands. It is scarcely necessary to assert that we will not relinquish Alsace-Lorraine. It is equally certain that it is for our interest to insist upon France's recognising our permanent possession of that country in the peace argeement.

"The American conception of the so-called oppressed nationalities does not proceed from historical or ethical promises. If Alsace-Lorraine is satisfied to be an autonomous federal State with its own parliament elected by universal suffrage, American troops will not be sacrificed to satisfy the desires of an annexation party in France. A formula will be discovered that makes possible an agreement in accordance with existing facts.

"No undemocratic demand will be made for a plebiscite which would include only the old original residents of a country. Such a demand might be made by a Clemenceau, who might perhaps seize upon it if he was convinced that a peace by conquest was impossible, and sought to raid the territory of his neighbors under a democratic formula.

"Moreover, in spite of Mr. Paderewski's Polish agitation in America there will be no disposition in that country to continue a war for some small fraction of the Polish race if a decided majority of the Polish nation in Europe is satisfied with the solution of the Polish question. The vision of blessing the world which seems to be dazzling the Americans at the present moment doubtless appears to our allies as an attempt of America to busy itself with our affairs in a manner that the present situation of the two countries by no means justifies.

"However, our allies will hardly abandon domestic reforms demanded by existing conditions because America has anticipated them in pointing out that reforms are desirable. And if these reforms fulfill the desires of the Austrian nationalities, the Czech irreconcilables in Chicago cannot object to them.

"If the other questions are solved, no American army of a million will appear in the Po Valley because America's advice to place the boundary beyond the Trentino has not been accepted.

"The real difficulties in the autonomy question will begin when we start to apply America's ideals to the Allies themselves—to the Irish, to the peoples of Morocco, to the republican Boers, and to the former free nations of India. If a permanent peace is to come to the world, and the self-determination of nations, in the American sense, is to be realised, even though this be limited by inclusion within larger empires, then we must, in the interest of such a peace, require that these principles be applied consistently throughout the world.

Belgium The Peace Keystone

"However, it is purposeless to discuss this and other questions if we are not ready to restore sovereignty to Belgium. If that is impossible, all discussion is useless, for America will throw its whole strength into the war. All of the obstacles will be overthrown which President Wilson still finds in his way. The assertion that we are conducting a war of defense will be branded as hypocrisy, and the easily aroused sentiment of the American nation will attach itself still more strongly to the belief that we are fighting for world empire.

"We certainly must hope that America's active participation in the world war will not enable the Allies to conquer, but we must realise that that participation will in any case add greatly to the difficulties of peace, especially if America suffers heavy losses of life and the American people are aroused to a hatred which they, as yet, do not generally feel. Even though we might crush the British Empire, we would still be face to face with American hostility. That hostility would not endanger us in a military sense, but it would seriously impair our political and economic influence in world policies after the war.

"We still stand at the parting of the ways. We must choose whether we desire to be a continental power whose security and development are based solely on our own force, and whose sphere of influence extends merely as far as the range of our cannon, or whether we are willing to work in equality with other nations to build up a new international system of justice and to become a world influence whose flag will be welcome in every port and whose colonial domains assure us continued economic growth to the remote future.

"No German statesman has ever faced a more difficult decision than Count von Hertling faces today. Whatever that decision may be, it can lead to a good result only if it points out clearly and definitely the way which we must follow."

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY, 12, 1918

ADVICE TO THE LADIES ON DRIVING PROBLEMS

Eternal Vigilance Is Price Of Safety; Says English Writer In Living Tips

A writer in an English motor journal has given much space and evidently not a little time to the collecting of advice to women motorists. Despite the wonderful work the women in Great Britain are doing in the manufacturing, repairing and driving of cars, he evidently thinks they need this advice.

The writer is quite frank and often patronising and somewhat sarcastic. Expurgating the evidence of some of these qualities in this instance the gist of what he says is this: "Be a reasonable human being and not 'just a woman.'" Which is fair enough.

Of course there are "reasonable human beings"—and fairly expert ones—among woman drivers (you and I and all our immediate friends), but there are a few who could profit by the advice he gives.

"Don't loll!" he says. The woman who drapes herself all over the steering wheel isn't making the good impression she thinks she is. "It is very distressing," he continues, "to see even a mere man sprawling languidly behind a steering wheel" (amusing, rather, I think), but it is far worse in the case of a woman."

Not On Parade

"Don't presume on the fact that you are'a lady.' A man may make way for you when you are in the wrong—but will think less of you while doing so. There are even some of the rude creatures who will insist on their rights as drivers, and then beware!

"Don't think of the possible impression you are making on other road-users when driving your new car. If one of them happens to stare at you he is probably not admiring you, but observing your amateurish driving, and preparing to dodge in case of emergency. A good many men will not believe that it is safe for a woman to drive a motor car, statistics to the contrary. Show them that they are mistaken by attending strictly to the business in hand.

"Don't take unnecessary risks. We are taking our share of them involuntarily every minute of the day, and the hospitals are full of the unwise who have taken chances they might have avoided.

"Don't 'shave' things. The best drivers allow the greatest possible margin of safety instead of the least. It is only the amateur or numskull who will endeavor to 'show off' at the expense of common sense.

"When turning corners, remember that, the distance being greater between the rear wheels than between the front ones, your right rear wheel will be correspondingly nearer the curb than the right front one, and make allowance for clearance accordingly.

About Running Risks

"Don't cut corners—each one may be your last! The driver who does this in order to maintain a higher rate of speed without skidding is a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum or prison cell.

"And do not take left-hand 'blind' corners at high speed, even though you are on the right side of the road—one of the aforementioned idiotic 'corner cutters' may be coming for you.

"It is not an admirable thing to come from a high rate of speed to a fullstop suddenly by the use of the brakes. It is ruinous to both tires and brakes, besides being dangerous; and some day in an emergency the latter may fail you, to your sorrow.

"And now, a last admonition, girls 'made in America': Remember the immortal words of our illustrous countryman: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of safety.'"

Indirectly A Tribute To Stamina Of Tires

"Although General Pershing has asked for 7,000 skilled automobile repair men only 120 of these are specified as tire vulcanisers and experts," comments A. G. Partridge, general sales manager of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio.

"This small percentage—only 1.7 to the hundred—is a tribute to the builders of tires. It is proof that even the gruelling work of rushing munitions to the front line trenches, of literally dashing through barrage fire with a load of wounded, of meeting shell craters, devastated roads, wrecked bridges and the like as a matter of course cannot make American-made tires quit.

"And this is all the more noteworthy when one consider the high development of salvage in modern warfare. It is no longer a case of 'off with the old, on with the new,' when a tire, a rifle, a hat, or even a shoestring is concerned. It is, instead, 'save everything you can.'

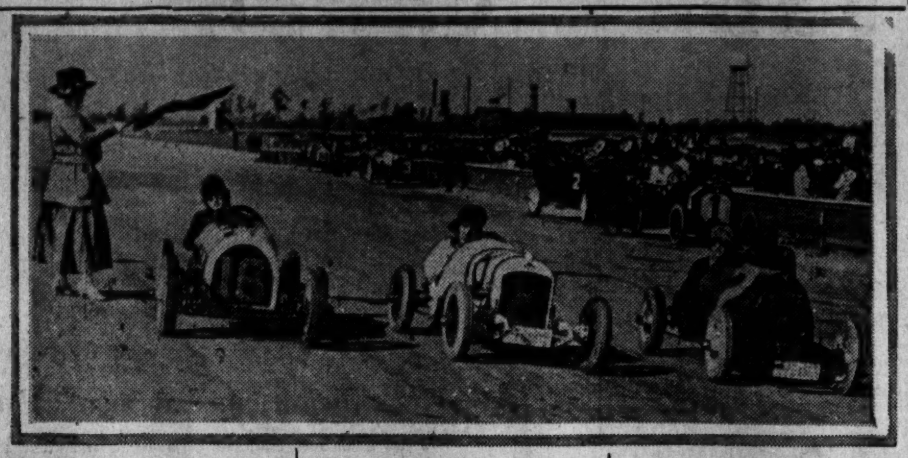
"These tire experts are being recruited to rejuvenate the thousands of tires worn out in the strenuous service of the world war. I regard it as one of the highest tributes to American manufacture and American ideals of quality that so few are demanded."

LOCATED

Judge—"Where did the automobile hit you?"

Rastus—"Well, jedge, if I'd been carrying a license numbah, it would hab busted to a thousand pieces."

Women Race For Championship



The Women's World Championship Auto Races, which were held at Ascot Park Speedway, Cal., were promoted to show that woman could prove herself capable of success in dangerous sports. The photo shows the start of the cycle-car race. Mrs. Barney Oldfield, wife of the famous auto racer, started the women on their way. Left to right—Mrs. R. Weightman, Nina Vitagliane and Miss Rose Harmon, who skidded through a fence and earned the right to claim distinction as the first woman to be sent to the hospital suffering from bruises obtained in a regular scheduled woman's auto race. Mrs C. H. Wofeld, winner of the five-mile championship race, covered the distance in four minutes and thirty-nine seconds.

Maxwell Pulls Heavy Car 330 Miles To Repair Shop

By Parker H. Sercombe, in the Maxwell Shield.

When I say that my 1917 Maxwell sedan has a "pull," I mean that the Gods of Steel and Brass must have endowed it with a power and endurance not hitherto given to ordinary mechanical creation, for otherwise how could it ever have accomplished the task of towing a heavy car—twice its weight—330 miles, up and down hill, sometimes over unspeakable roads, all the way from Albion, Michigan, to Cleveland, Ohio! However, it did do it.

My Maxwell is our "family car" hitherto reserved for polite uses only, the closely constructed closed body preserving interior warmth for the wife and three children while the oversized tires rendered them immune from bumps over ragged roads; but our big touring car of twice the weight—a rough and ready king of the road—always depended upon for the long country trips, was the "real Hercules" of our auto stable—but now for my story:

Starts Night Trip

During holiday week I started to make a night trip from Oak Park, Chicago, to Detroit. When coming down a slight incline four miles east of Marshall, Michigan, I slowed down to avoid the bump of a culvert bridge and the clutch of the "Hercules" sheared off its axle—and there I was at 1:00 a.m., the engine spinning on merrily, the car motionless, so there was nothing to do but wrap up in the blankets and take a snooze until daybreak, when a friendly farmer in consideration of a ten spot towed me to a garage in Albion.

Arriving home in Detroit by trolley I discussed the situation with my wife and she finally agreed to sit at the wheel of "Hercules" if I would make the attempt to haul it in to Detroit for repairs with our Maxwell sedan.

Then came the wonderful run of 110 miles in zero weather with our family favorite, on less than five gallons of gasoline. When we returned to Jackson, Michigan, four hours after leaving there, with our big car at the end of a three-quarters inch rope, Arthur Leet, the Maxwell dealer at Jackson, said that we certainly had accomplished the impossible.

Our first idea had been to leave the car in Jackson for repairs, but the sedan having by this time shown its enormous "pull," my wife being game suggested that she would steer "Old Herk" to Detroit if I would take our small boy into the sedan with me. And so it was arranged. The roads were found better as we came eastward; in fact, it was not necessary to throw off of high more than six times between Ann Arbor and Highland Park, Detroit.

Surprises Dealer

The run from Jackson with the two cars was made not only on low gasoline consumption but the ground was covered in eight and one quarter hours, a speed of between twenty and twentyfive miles being maintained on the level sections of the road. We arrived at our home, 41 Englewood, at 11:00 p.m., New Year's Eve with only one hour left in which to see the Old Year out.

It happens that "Old Herk" was made in Cleveland, and finding on inquiry that it would not be possible to have the repairs attended to locally, on the terms desired, my wife again dared me to tow the big touring car back to its home; and having business in Cleveland along efficiency lines, I readily "took the dare." That is how it happened that our Maxwell sedan sped out of Highland Park Thursday, January 3rd, at 4:00 in the afternoon trailing the big touring car on a twenty foot by three-quarters inch rope, not resting until we draw up before the Monticello Hotel in Toledo at 10:30 that night. Leaving there early the next morning and restoring "Old Herk" to the factory, where it was born, at 4:00 o'clock the same afternoon, a total record, including detours, of 330 miles, a record that will no doubt stand for some years as a feat of a car in zero weather towing a large machine twice its weight.

Calls Engine A Miracle

It was a good deal like Sinbad the Sailor when the Old Man of the Sea climbed off his back, the way our Maxwell started back with a bound from Cleveland on its home trip to Detroit with no extra weight to haul. It was necessary to hurry on account of an important conference the next day (Tuesday) in Detroit, so we did the proper thing of course and came right through, reaching our destination at midnight, myself and wife and boy were all in shape in the morning for a good day's work and the sedan not even having to go into a service station except for a recharge of the storage battery, pulled down on account of the brilliant lighting required for our night driving.

My hobby and occupation in fact, centers on efficiency, and the fact that our Maxwell sedan towed the big car from Toledo to Cleveland, running at one time for a mile and a half on low and second speed with the loss of no more than one pint of water, is a miracle of gas-engine effectiveness.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRIT

When inserting a new inner tube or replacing the old one which has been repaired, the inside of the casing should first be wiped out with a damp cloth to remove any sand or grit that may be present. A single sharp pointed grain of sand between the casing and the tube is likely to force its way through the tube, causing a puncture. This is the real cause of many a mysterious puncture.

U. S. Aids Motor Business By Control Of Railways

Taking Over Of Transportation Lines Will Develop Auto Trade, Says National Expert

Washington.—"Taking over the operation of the railroads by the Government will bring further recognition of the passenger car and motor truck as transportation factors," said Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, when asked how the President's proclamation would effect the manufacture and use of motor vehicles. "While railroad officials might dislike to take such action, Director General McAdoo is certain to require that more passengers and more freight for short distances be carried by motor vehicles and thus relieve railroad congestion at terminal points. With many passenger trains taken off, people must make greater use of motor cars.

"If the Government retains control of the railroads after the war, as is generally expected, it is almost certain to co-ordinate the transportation of freight, express and postal matter, all of which pass over the railroads. To give the maximum service to all communities in the country, the Post Office Department will establish motor truck rural mail and parcels post sevice out of all the larger cities of the country, and motor stage lines and freight service between points on the railroads and towns without rail connection will be developed as feeders to the railroads.

Recognise Value

"This means an enormous development in the use of motor vehicles and of course a tremendous increase in their manufacture. Under private operation the railroads never have looked with favor on the motor vehicle, considering it as a competition instead of utilising it as a means of increasing their own business and revenue, as is done by the leading railroads in England.

"The Government, on the contrary, has already shown its recognition of the possibilities of the motor truck. This is especially true of the Postmaster General, who has always been an advocate of the use of motor trucks in the mail service. He has already installed them in most of the large cities and has recently called for bids for inter-city motor service between New York and Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, Conn., and Detroit and Toledo. He wants Congress to enact legislation that will authorise him to establish motor truck parcels post service within a radius of fifty miles of each of fifty of the large cities and has even offered to take over all the delivery work of the retail dry-goods merchants in New York City, proposing to buy their delivery equipment and have the stores mail their packages as parcels post matter.

Need Will Grow

"Although the Presidental proclamation did not mention the express companies," continued Mr. Reeves, "it will become almost necessary to take over their operation also as a government function because of their close relations with the railroads. With the collection, transportation and delivery of mail and express matter in the hands of the government, as it has been for years in European countries, a natural and very much to be desired additional function will be the collection and delivery of all package freight handled by the railroads. This has become a pressing necessity to relieve the confusion and congression at the freight houses and piers under the present antiquated policy of leaving this work to private teaming companies and individual shippers and consignees.

"The co-ordination of freight, express and mail service, as indicated," Mr. Reeves concluded, "will be of immense benefit to the public, will increase the revenue of the railroads and the post office and will incidentally do more than the present war is doing to build up the motor truck manufacturing industry to a point where the yearly turnover will exceed the aggregate value of production of passenger automobiles."

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is designed on the very bed-rock of simplicity, no complications, no intricate mechanical or electrical devices—just a perfectly arranged system in which the lighting and starting are run from one battery.

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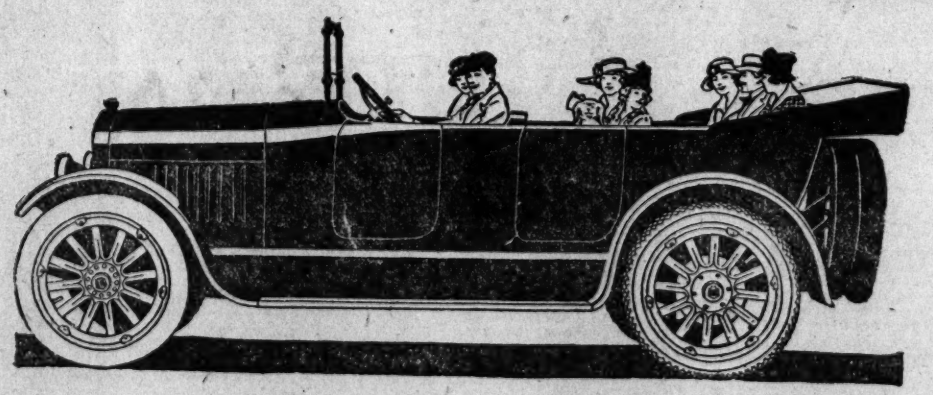

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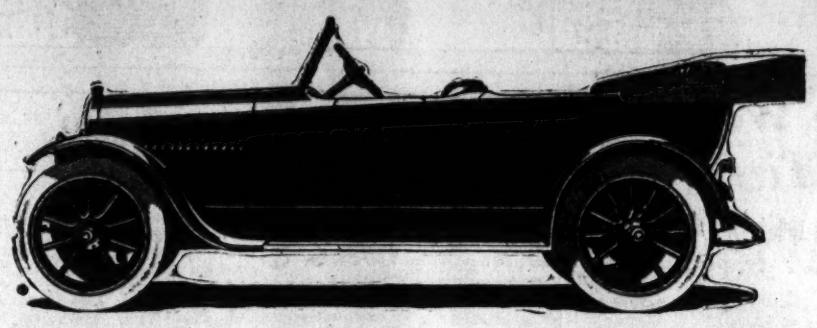

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U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT GATHERS AUTO DATA

Enormous Size Of Motor Car And Truck Industry Of The Country Emphasised

Tabulations by the war department recently showed 230 makers of passenger cars and 372 makers of motor trucks in 32 states, with a capital investment of $730,000,000 and with 280,000 workers, to whom $275,000,000 in wages and salary is paid annually. The production for the year ended June 30, 1917, was 1,806,194 motor vehicles, of which 112,000 were trucks, the total value being $917,470,938.

It was shown that 1,080 manufacturers of bodies, parts and accessories have a capital of $336,000,000, employ 320,000 workers and pay $280,000,000 annually in wages. Last year 18,000,000 tires were made, valued at $450,000,000. There are 27,800 dealers and 25,500 garages located in almost every town and village in the United States, and dependent upon the production and operation of motor cars. They have a capital investment of $184,000,000 and employ 230,000 people.

Exports for the year ended June 30 were 64,834 passenger cars and 15,977 trucks, the latter mostly for our allies in Europe. The value of these exports, including tires and parts, was $133,411,000. There are now 4,500,000 cars registered, of which 400,000 are trucks transporting annually goods to a total of 6,000,000,000 ton miles, and relieving the railroads to a great extent in shorthaul traffic.

This year will witness a steady, unceasing constant drive that will force all past driveaways into insignificance, the driving overland by their own power of 30,000 trucks from factory to seaboard for shipment to Europe.

This vast driveaway plan now contemplated by General Chauncey B. Baker, chief of embarkation, Quartermaster's Corps, in collaboration with the military truck production board and the highway transport committee of the Council of National Defense, includes many possible advantages and aims particularly to:

Save freight tonnage, supplement railroads, train military truck drivers, mentally visualise the trucks to the public develop military highways, and test each and every truck.

A freight car has a capacity for two of the new trucks. The driveaway, therefore, saves the use of 15,000 freight cars.

How To Tell When The Engine Is Missing

Does your engine pull like a bucking broncho, jumping ahead, pausing, jumping harder, pausing, and so on, giving muffler explosions and occasionally puffs of smoke? Then it is missing explosions and a systematic search must be made to locate the trouble. System is necessary, since there are so many causes for an engine missing explosions that it will not do to go at it haphazard.

The first thing is to make sure that the engine really is missing explosions. The above symptoms are sufficient indication, but they are not present at all times, particularly when the engine is running idle, that is, without load. Run the engine throttled down with spark retarded and listen carefully, training your ear so that you may be able to tell without other help. At first you will need to make the noise louder by cutting out the muffler, in case a muffler cutout is provided on your car. If the noise is not loud enough, then open the throttle slightly, keeping the spark retarded. This should bring out every explosion clearly so that any break in the sequence will immediately be noted.

With engines of six or more cylinders this is more difficult to determine. So cut out the muffler while the engine is pulling. If there is no muffler cutout it is more difficult to tell if the engine is missing explosions.

Short circuit each plug with a screwdriver by resting the point of the screwdriver on the cylinder and leaning the side against the head of the plug. The current grounds through the screwdriver and the cylinder misses fire. If the engine slows down a little when the plug is short-circuited it shows that that cylinder is firing. If it makes no appreciable effect on the running of the engine when the plug is short-circuited, it shows that that cylinder is missing explosions. If the engine slows down as each and every plug is short-circuited it shows that it is not missing explosions at all.

199,302 Cars Are Now Registered In Canada

There are now registered in the Dominion of Canada 199,302 cars and trucks. In several of the provinces registrations are closed on October 1, and in others the figures will be somewhat increased when full returns are available. There is owned and operated in Canada one car for less than 40 of population, as compared with a ratio of one to 60 shown by last year's figures. The sale of cars in Canada during 1917 has been marked by a more general distribution throughout the country than in any previous year. Particularly in the West has this been noticeable, but it is apparent that all rural communities have been large buyers, whether due to the increasing measure of prosperity enjoyed by the farming classes, by the intensified good roads propaganda or by the general campaign of motor car education.

OILING THE SPRINGS

An emergency trick for oiling a spring is to go over it with kerosene, wiping off the dirt as you do so, and guiding the kerosene down the sides so that it will run in between the leaves. Wipe off the surplus kerosene and then pour oil on the springs in the same way. It is led in by the kerosene and oils the leaves effectually.

Now rock the car or jounce the running board, and your springs will be fairly well oiled. The best way, of course, is to remove the spring and take it apart, scraping or filing off all rust and covering both sides with graphite, grease or oil. This is troublesome, but it is worth while in the end.

He Knew Where He Was Hit — By Tad

Akron Leads The World In Number Of Tire Plants

Ohio City Manufactures Two-Thirds Of All Rubber Used In The United States

"Akron?" the stranger repeated, interest sparkling in his eyes. "You're going there 'bout rubber?" "About rubber," I confirmed.

"They're got it at Akron. You've been there? . . . No; well, let me say you're about to see something. I'm in and out of Akron couple times a month," he boasted in the proud, pleased tone with which one claims acquaintance with a famous and fascinating personality. "You know down in Akron they're—"

And he set himself, as enthusiastically and as vainly as everyone else whom I had met that morning and was to meet during the day, to describe the personality in statistics of growth, effort, production, wealth. But personality is far more than those!

The general run of cities, like the general run of people without personality, are just jacks of many trades, masters of none; ponderous, prosperous, of good longevity; but that is about all that can be said of them. If they were not doing this, they would be doing that and doing it equally well, equally without distinction. Then there are places, like people, begotten by Destiny to do perhaps the most unlikely things and endowed with a genius for the doing never-to-be-explained—only to be wondered at and utilised. Such a city is Akron, Ohio. Of all American cities—of all cities in the world—it probably most nearly approximates control of the manufacture and distribution of one great staple product. For of all the rubber goods made in the county Akron claims the manufacture of more than half—two-thirds, some say; and this is more than one-third of all the rubber made in the world. No steel city, no cotton center, no packing city, no grain or ore or tobacco or sugar city has the proportion of predominance in a particular industry possessed by the chief rubber city of the world—a community of 150,000 people on the seven hills about 35 miles south of Lake Erie on the old Ohio canal.

It is more remarkable when one observes that of the advantages known as "natural" Akron has none to explain its possession of this industry. Even the old Ohio canal, which I had to name as the nearest to a natural feature for the locating of Akron, is half filled up now and entirely disused. No one could have predicated Akron. It is situated so absolutely without regard to its source of supply of raw material that anyone who, 50 years ago, had insisted that here must be the rubber city of the world, would have been locked up. The fastnesses of the upper Amazon, the forests of Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru; the jungles of the Congo Basin; the plantations of Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo—all these, the sources of caoutchouc, are so remote from Akron that, to all practical purposes, they are equally accessible to most other points in America. But on the average one out of three of the rubber gatherers of the world—whether the naked seringueiro of Brazil, the Malay, or the Congo black—draws the latex of the rubber trees for the factories of one small city of Ohio.

More than two-thirds of all the rubber business in Akron is in tires; day in and day out through the year an average of 50,000 tires a day are made in Akron. There are almost two chances in three that your tires bear the name of an Akron factory. Go to Akron and open the telephone book to find the number of any of the big tire companies and you will see, under the general switchboard number for daytime use, another list of special numbers designated "Also the following for Sundays, nights, and holidays." For they are running three eight-hour shifts, 24 hours a day, turning out tires these shifts do not run all through Sundays—they only lap over a little on the edges of that day—but they run about all the rest of the time. And everyone just has built, is building, or laying out new additions for next year.

One company which this year manufactured at the peak of its output 27,000 tires a day plans to be running daily, by next June, 50,000 a day. For the past six months at this writing the business of this company has exceeded $10,000,000 monthly; that means more than $120,000,000 for the year. It has increased 60 times over in 10 years, its business in 1917 being slightly over $2,000,000. This company started business in 1898 with a capital of $45,000.

A few miles away from the 90 acres of floor of that rubber works is another company which started in Akron in 1901 in an old foundry building 75 by 100 feet and equipped with a secondhand engine, a secondhand calender, a rubber washer, and two rubber mills. This today is the largest plant in America given over exclusively to the manufacture of tires. It adds every now and then immense factory "units" acres in extent; its business this year will exceed $60,000,000.

The first rubber company came to Akron just 46 years ago. It was an army doctor who brought rubber there. Destiny delights in indirection; she never summoned a series of more casual and fortuitous circumstances than when she set about the business of establishing a little Ohio city as suzerain of the rubber of the world. First selecting for her agent an army doctor, honorably discharged from service throughout the Civil War, she put him in the real estate business in New York; she brought to him, in trade for some Brooklyn lots, 100 shares of stock in a small rubber company on the Hudson; she brought difficulties upon that company so that the doctor had to go into the business to protect his own interest and that of friends who had invested money there. If Destiny had given the doctor success then, she merely would have blundered. She did not; on the contrary, she made competition so strong that the doctor decided to move his rubber making machinery west. Hearing that the citizens of a town called Akron, out in Ohio, were offering inducements to industrial enterprises, the doctor journeyed to Ohio; a citizen of Akron traveled back east with him, returned and reported favorably on the doctor's plant; the committee of citizens extended their co-operation, and the rubber making machinery came to Akron.—*Edwin Balmer in Colliers.*

He Who Hesitates Remains At Home

Think of all the good times coming
When the engine starts a-humming!
Think of touring! Why, it fairly
warms the heart!
(Also think of tire troubles,
Shoes that blow out just like bubbles;
Think of buying FOUR new tires at
the start!)

Think of jumping in and driving
Anywhere you want, arriving
Home again in time for dinner and
the play!
(Also think of all the fussing,
Futile tinkering and cussing
When you're stalled—and home is
fifty miles away!)

Think of giving lots of pleasure
To your friends—or, in a measure,
Compensation for some business
deal you'd try!
(And just stop and think a minute,
How much is there really in it—
When you count the different things
you have to buy!)

H. S. OSBORNE.

Protecting The Finish On The Driveaway Cars

The driveaway plan has called for systems that will protect the external finish of the cars in order that customers may not receive automobiles that show the results of exposure to mud, rain, etc. To meet the conditions the Cadillac company has devised a heavy envelope of waterproof material, which is stretched over a frame so that only the wheels and the front fenders are exposed to the elements.

The Paige-Detroit factory provides a spray of white paraffin, which puts a protecting film over the whole body. This is washed off, upon arrival, with warm water and soap. A cold douche and a rubdown put the regulation glow on the body, it is stated.

Helps For The Motorist

Blow-Out Patches

Poorly constructed inside blow-out pathes (which are used between the tire and tube, in case of a blow-out), have been the cause of thousands of inner tubes being ruined. The making of blow-out patches is an absolute science.

One leading authority on tire accessory construction states that a blow-out patch must perform two duties—hold the blow-out in the casing, and protect the tube while it is in the tire. To do this it must first, be flexible; second, the end must have a gum covering to protect the tube from coming in contact with the edges of the raw fabric; and third, the fabric of the patch must be strong enough to withhold the terrific strain of the blow-out.

Contrary to what the average motorist believes, an inferior patch can ruin an innertube in a short distance. It only takes a few revolutions of the wheel before a stiff, unyielding, unprotected patch has literally eaten into the tube, rendering it temporarily useless and oftentimes beyond repair. Study the blow-out patch question for yourself; act in the purchase of it as you would in the purchase of other materials for your car. You wouldn't buy a cheap grade of oil, for it would ruin your engine. Beware of dealers who tell you they can sell you "this patch cheaper and just as good because it has no name on it."

Keep It Tight

See that the storage battery is held firmly in place. If the bolts or brackets holding it become loose, the jolts of travel may break a jar in the battery.

Axle Leakage

If oil is running out at the ends of the rear axle on to your brake bands the chances are that the oil level is too high. Sufficient oil to allow the the ring gear a dip of an inch is about right. If the rear axle is overfilled the excess will work out at the ends. If leakage continues despite proper oil level, look to the washers at the ends of the axle.

Starting The Motor

If the motor fails to start after it has been standing long on a cold night try opening the throttle wide and turning the motor over a few times with the spark off, thus sucking a good charge into each of the cylinders. Then switch on the spark and the motor should start at the first turn. One cure for a cold motor that is not known to every beginner is to pour a pail of boiling water over the intake manifold and carburetor. This warms up the present-day low-grade gasoline so that it vaporises readily.

Many beginners make the mistake of using the choker whether the motor is cold or not. If the motor has not yet cooled down from previous running it is usually not necessary to use the choker, or at least not fully. Using the choker with a hot motor is likely to flood the cylinders and prevent starting. If this has been done, open up the pet cocks and turn the motor over a few times with the throttle closed to clear the cylinders. Then close them and start with the choker in normal running position.

When You Tow

When you are towing another car, or being towed, take especial care to warn pedestrians who might fail to see the tow rope and pass between the cars. If the cars are stopped in the dark, additional caution must be exercised to avoid accident. The courts have held that the motorist is bound to warn pedestrians under such circumstances.

A New Fuel

Another possible source of motor fuel has been discovered in the great lignite beds of North Dakota. Lignite is a very low grade of coal, being the stage in nature's process of coal making between peat and soft coal. In experimenting to discover methods of making lignite usable as fuel it was discovered that when the substance was pressed into bricks a volatile oil was given off which is believed to be as good a fuel as gasoline for internal combustion motors. The United States Bureau of Mines is engaged in devised means of developing the discovery commercially.

Take Some Chewing Gum With You

Chewing gum is an excellent first aid for leaky radiators or connections. If yours develops a leak on the road do not given up hope. Simply apply some well chewed gum and bind it in place with a strip of cloth.

On The Car Track

The wise driver takes particular care not to stall his motor on a car track, for many have lost their lives in this way. He avoids trying to beat the train and he shifts into second or low before starting across if the going is rough and there is a chance of stalling. But should you stall on the track despite all precaution remember that your starter will pull you out quickly if danger is imminent. In a tight place rather than try to start the motor it is better to shift into low and throw in the starter motor, which will pull you off the tracks unless the going is unusually rough. There are, of course, types of cars with which this is not possible, but it is feasible with most makes.

Use Graphite

The addition of a little pure flake graphite to the lubricating oil is often a help to motors that have seen some wear. Only pure motor graphite should be used. It forms on the metal surfaces reducing wear and filling up scores in the cylinders and other worn places. The usual rule is to add a teaspoonful of graphite to every gallon of oil placed in the crankcase.

While fuller's earth is the standard thing to use when a cone clutch slips, talcum powder will serve in an emergency.

KING "8"

Before you select an automobile investigate the King. It is one of America's foremost cars and a leader in the eight cylinder class. Now operating the world over and recently adopted for war service.

Four stylish body models —all of moderate price

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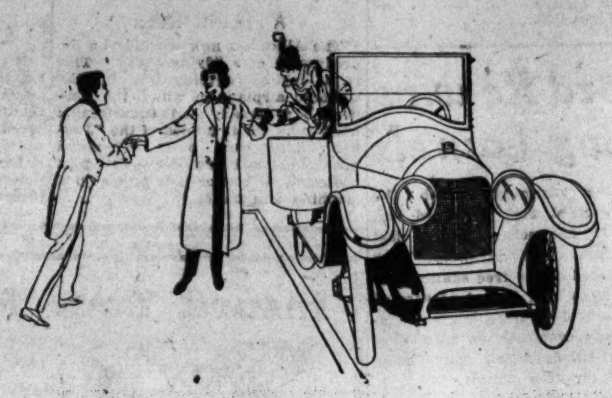
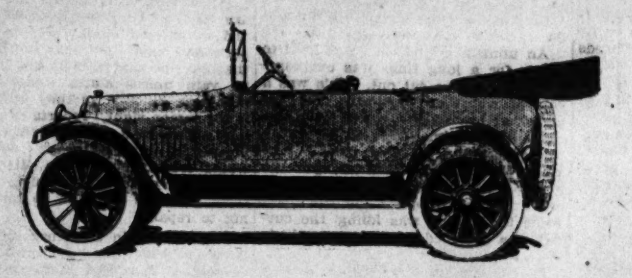


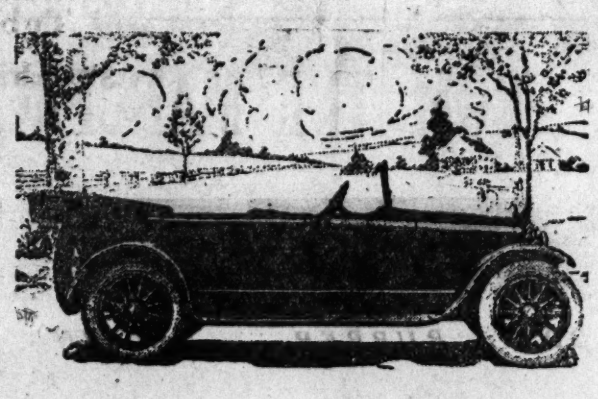
" SCRIPPS-BOOTH "

For owner-driver wishing a smart, thoroughly efficient, yet economical Roadster.



" STUDEBAKER "

Touring Car for the family who want a roomy, comfortable and reliable car, with running and upkeep expenses reduced to a minimun.



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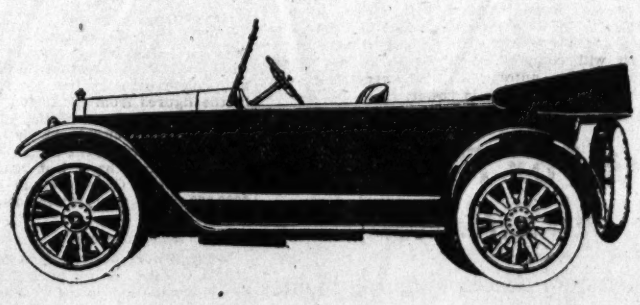
Touring Car for the owner who wants beauty, comfort, durability, economy and efficiency combined in a moderate-priced automobile.



" STEARNS-KNIGHT "

Touring Car for the fastidious owner who desires the acme of comfort, luxury and mechanical efficiency.

As Sole Agents for the above-mentioned cars, we are prepared to give eventual buyers a thoroughly up-to-date and intelligent service.

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Car's Generator Is Subject To Many Odd Difficulties

Expert Tells Of Conditions Causing This Important Mechanism To Act Up

By H. Clifford Brokaw

When the electric generator of the self-starter system fails to work it is no light matter—also no light for the car, usually. With the self-starter, lights, ignition and any number of added devices depending upon the battery it is no trifle to have the generator get out of whack, and the wiring usually is such that when the generator is not working it sets awry the whole electrical system, so that there are neither lights nor juice for ignition and starting motor, and the car is dead. Therefore, it is up to the owner to know how to detect laxness in the generator and know what to do when it does not deliver the goods.

There are many peculiar things which happen to the generator or its appanages, so that one must needs know the ins and outs of the entire electric system and the ways of detecting trouble to be able to put things in order and keep the car moving.

If the generator will not deliver current, for instance, it might be due to the loss of residual magnetism. In the generator there are one or more electric magnets; these magnets are composed of soft iron with insulated wire wound around them. When the electric current flows through the wires the soft iron becomes strongly magnetised. As soon as the current stops flowing the magnet loses its power, but the iron always retains a small amount of magnetism for a time. This is called residual magnetism.

When the engine is started and the armature in the generator revolves this small amount of magnetism is what starts the generation of current. Under certain conditions, if the generator is left standing for a long time, this residual magnetism will be lost entirely and the generator will not deliver current when the armature is revolved. In order to start it, all that is necessary is to send current from the battery through the generator; the residual magnetism will be restored and the generator will work. This is done by closing the cut-out by hand for a minute or less.

Other cases of failure of the generator to deliver current are loose wire connections in the generator, short circuit of the coils of wire wound on the armature or field magnets, short circuits due to broken or misplaced brush springs, or connections of the generator becoming loose or misplaced.

Sometimes the brushes will become worn so short that they will not reach to the commutator. Sometimes they will stick in the slides so that the springs cannot push them against the commutator. It also happens that the commutator becomes so dirty, due to accumulations of grease, that the brushes do not make good contact with it.

In the regulator, which governs the output of the generator automatically, the contact points may become dirty or the springs become weak or broken, so that the current cannot pass.

Sometimes the coupling which connects the armature to the shaft will slip or break, so that the armature will not rotate. Many generators are provided with a fuse to protect the windings in case the battery lead is disconnected, or the generator is overloaded; where such a fuse exists this is naturally the first place to look for trouble. Any loose wires between the generator and regulator or anywhere in the generator circuit might cause failure to generate current.

Noises in the generator may be caused by the armature striking the field pieces, due to bent shaft or badly worn bearings, or by the bearings themselves if they are badly worn or not properly lubricated. Worn gears or coupling, or gear or coupling loose on shaft, will give a decided knock or rattle. Some armatures are driven by an overrunning clutch, and while it is not usual for them to give trouble, failure of the armature to rotate might be traced to that source.

An unusual sound that was hard to locate for a long time was overcome by adjusting the cut out. This was a sort of whine or whistle in the generator at low engine speeds, and was due entirely to magnetic action within the generator. It was found that when the cut-out closed and put the load on the generator the noise disappeared; so to overcome the noise when the engine was idling the cut-out was adjusted to close at a little lower engine speed.

Sparking at the generator brushes and poor generation of current is caused by weak brush springs or by a rough commutator. Sometimes, also, the copper segments of the commutator wear down so that the insulation sets slightly above the copper surface and the brushes chatter. In this case the commutator must be dressed smooth with sandpaper or turned true in a lathe, and the mica insulation should be cut slightly below the copper surface.

Practically every car is equipped with some sort of an indicator, ammeter, voltmeter, or device that shows "off and on," or something similar to indicate to the driver whether or not his generator is working. If the instrument indicates that no current is being generated it is worth while to test at the two terminals of the generator with a voltmeter while the engine is running to make sure that the indicating instrument is not at fault. Then if it is found that it is not generating, it is a case of checking over the list of troubles common to the generator to locate the particular one of the moment. When found the remedy naturally suggets itself.

The owner would do well to study up on his generator during the weeks when driving is at a minimum because of poor roads and worse weather, and learn what the ills are and what to do when they are properly diagnosed. A few hours spent in this way on stormy evenings will repay amply in ability to keep running without the aid of the garageman and his charges, and in freedom from the annoyance of having to be towed in or wait long for the repair man when out touring. Even if the trouble cannot be fixed it is some satisfaction to know what is wrong. The ordinary things can be comprehended by even the novice, and in autoing, as in everything else, knowledge is power.

263 Millions For Roads Is 1918 Appropriation In U.S.

Goodrich Rubber Co. Survey Gives Amazing Figures For Year's Highway Building Plans

Combined forces of the American government, states and counties will spend for highway improvement in 1918 the amazing total of $263,096,610. This is the announcement contained in the first detailed survey of the nation's road bufiding plan issued by officials of the touring bureau of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, who have been in contact daily for two months with highway commissioners of the states.

While this sum seems staggering, eclipsing by 82 per cent the expenditures of any previous year and in money figures that of 1917 by $118,797,750, road officials of the government and states said it represented merely a "drop in the bucket" of what should be spent before the war was concluded. They admit the railroad situation has made imperative lavish road appropriations—the total of this year is still better than half what Secretary McAdoo has announced as necessary for the upbuilding of the impoverished American railroad system. Calculations by government officials are that with good highways, motor trucks and motor vehicles are capable of carrying approximately 200 per cent more freight than the railroads. In these same calculations they estimate the value of our highways at $6,240,000,000.

Overshadows Auto Industry

A remarkable feature of this year's national program is the overshadowing of the automobile industry by the highway building industry. It is admitted that 1917 was the banner year in automobile production. And yet this year's figures on road improvement transcend the increased automobile production of last year by 35 per cent.

Here are the amounts to be spent this year by states, compared with those of last year:

	1917	1918
Alabama	$150 000	$2,500,000
Arizona	750,000	3,000,000
Arkansas	4,000,000	12,299,000
California	3,210,000	12,000,000
Colorado	3,100,000	3,635,000
Connecticut	2,500,000	2,500,000
Delaware	320,000	1,000 000
Florida	2,000,000	2,750,000
Georgia	3,500,000	4,300 000
Idaho	800,000	800,000
Illinois	5,500,000	17,000,000
Indiana	6,000,000	17,380,000
Iowa	15,140,000	15,500,000
Kansas	6,500,000	10,500,000
Kentucky	4,500,000	4,500,000
Louisiana	800,000	5,300,000
Maine	400,000	1,150,000
Maryland	2,250,000	2,700,000
Massachusetts	4,500,000	3,083,000
Michigan	1,500,000	2,300,000
Minnesota	3,884,920	7,700,000
Mississippi	1,500,000	3,500,000
Missouri	2,500,000	4,000,000
Montana	2,000,000	3,000,000
Nebraska	3,500,000	1,279,757
Nevada	300,000	560,000
New Hampshire	1,033,704	587,000
New Jersey	4,500,000	8,100,000
New Mexico	500,000	1,500,000
New York	7,000,000	10,000,000
North Carolina	1,750,000	2,500,000
North Dakota	1,000,000	3,500 000
Ohio	2,829,858	6,000,000
Oklahoma	3,500,000	6,400,000
Oregon	1,371,226	5,853,516
Pennsylvania	3,250,000	5,750,000
Rhode Island	481,724	600,000
South Carolina	1,173,000	1,498,000
South Dakota	350,000	1,500,000
Tennessee	2,000,000	3,000,000
Texas	5,000,000	25,000,000
Utah	943,129	1,131,754
Vermont	485,000	685,000
Virginia	2,332,577	2,115,000
Washington	2,500,000	8,408,250
West Virginia	8,000,000	14,000,000
Wisconsin	4,588,717	10,125,000
Wyoming	400,000	806,000
Total	$144,298,860	$263,096,610

The expenditure for highway improvement is, roughly, $2.35 per capita; or, to emphasise, each man, woman and child in the nation would contribute this much for the building and bettering of roads for the movement of supplies were taxation on such a basis. Were the expense apportioned on an average basis each state would pay $5,400,000

What Creates The Need

Necessity for vast improvement of road conditions is emphasized in reports from the South where unprecedented truck travel is reported. Loads exceeding in size all expectation are reported rumbling over highways, and the state highway commission of Maryland points out that the millions that have been invested must be spent in vain unless states undertake to repair as quickly as they build. "It is a common sight," reports the Maryland commission, "to see loads rumbling over our highways now that would ordinarily wreck a city street. Our whole road fabric must be rent through if we continue to build and not to repair."

The only fly in the ointment is the labor problem. Several highway commissioners displayed marked uneasiness over the shortage of labor and freight cars for hauling road building material. They expect government aid.

Road funds include building and improvement of bridges, etc., but it is impossible to get an estimate on how much this phase will eat into the total. A tendency is manifest everywhere, though, to do away with the narrow road and construct only broad, firm bodied roads capable of heavy traffic.

Reports from state highway commissioners to the Goodrich officials disclose some interesting individual features.

In Oregon, for instance, the government and state bodies are spending five times what they did last year in order to build trunk roads into large timber tracts. From these is being taken the wood for the armada of ships Uncle Sam is constructing. In many cases roads have been planked by army engineers to enable the heavy trucks laden with mighty timbers to pass.

A. C. McKibbin, of the Missouri state highway board, writes that in forwarding to Washington reports on traffic areas in Missouri he gave first consideration to livestock, grain, poultry, mineral and timber producing areas. Into these, he recommended, auxiliary and tributary roads should txtend.

Iowa is entitled to the palm for consistent road construction. This state, with more automobiles in proportion to its total population, spent $15,000,000 last year and is doing the same this year. Approximately 6,000 miles of highways in the state are being improved and extended.

Recognition of the tremendous importance gasolene is playing in the war and in the sustenance of our automobile industry here is reflected in the figures from Oklahoma. Tulsa County, in the heart of the oil fields, is spending $1,750,000, which is more than some states spent during the entire twelve months of last year. Another county, Okmulgee, is putting $800,000 into forty-three miles of roadway.

Trunk Road Systems

Wisconsin is putting into effect a trunk system of roads which taps every community of the state. Officials of the Goodrich, touring bureau consider the plan outlined by the Wisconsin commissioners one for others to pattern after. Much individual credit is due A. R. Hirst, one of the foremost civil engineers, for the installation of the road system.

Arkansas, which last year spent $4,000,000, is investing $12,000,000 in constructing a series of highways between Louisiana and Arkansas, via Hot Springs and Little Rock.

Illinois and Indiana rank next to Texas in expenditures for road building. Indiana has inherited 175 miles of the new market highway, and is also eager to polish up its share of the Dixie highway.

Texas's large appropriation is not inflated by any large government tender. Federal authorities have given the Lone Star state just $875,000, and the countries and state have gone out and got the rest.

"In addition," writes a highway correspondent, "there are 230,000 automobiles to be registered in the state this year, at an average registration fee of $8.32. Of this amount, 50 per cent will be returned to each county to be used in highway maintenance. The other 50 per cent is retained by the state, and, after all operating expense is paid, the balance, if any, will go into the state fund for roads and highways."

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, which play a large part in any highway program, owing to the fact that all government truck caravans traverse their confines, are concentrating on those lanes used most by the big industries. Traffic between the huge rubber and steel cities of Ohio and Pennsylvania and shipping points will be uninterrupted in winter as well as summer. Ploughs are being purchased to keep open roads during winter months.

No startling increases in appropriations are reported from the East and the New England States because highway commissioners there have never within the last decade allowed anything to interfere with a consistent road building program.

An Engineer's Rules For Saving Gasoline

Rules for economising on gasoline are being suggested by many automobile clubs. One of the latest batch of rules comes from Mancius S. Hutton, laboratory engineer of the Automobile Club of America. His rules are:

1. Do not allow the engine to run idle, except when absolutely necessary.
2. Run the car on a lean mixture.
3. Prevent leaks in the gasoline line, and shut off the gasoline at the tank whenever possible.
4. Keep the motor free of carbon. A carbonised motor is a large consumer of fuel.
5. Change gears more frequently in order to run the engine at high, economical, and efficient speed.
6. Keep the moving parts well lubricated.
7. Keep tires properly inflated.
8. Use kerosene for cleaning instead of gasoline.

Hon. Mrs. Beresford Re-wins Figure-Skating Laurels

By George B. Underwood

New York, March 10.—Though captivating judges and spectators alike with her grace and rythym in the free skating, which wound up the figure skating championship at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, Miss Theresa Weld of Boston lost to the Hon. Mrs. Seton Beresford of London in the women's titular competition.

After being out for over an hour the judges announced that Mrs. Beresford had won through the slight superiority she had shown in the school figures, which constitute two-thirds of the points under International Skating Union rules, on Wednesday.

The decision reverses that rendered at the former meeting of the two at Healey's Crystal Rink, where the Boston girl was awarded the laurels over the British Diana. Those who saw last night's free skating were of the opinion that there was no question of Miss Weld's superiority in that feature of the competition. She went through a larger variety of figures than Mrs. Beresford without a falter. The British woman performed beautifully till near the last of the program when on one of the turns she narrowly escaped falling, only regaining her balance after a vigorous effort.

The superiority Miss Weld showed in the free skating failed to overcome the advantage which the judges decided Mrs. Beresford had shown in the school figures last Wednesday. The advantage Miss Weld gained in the free skating was greater than Mrs. Beresford showed in the school figures, but the disparity was overcome on account of only one-third of the points being awarded for free skating.

In the men's championship class Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, New England tennis champion and conqueror of Miss Weld in the 1918 contest for the Hippodrome cup, which carries the championship for both sexes, won from a field of three rivals. An unfortunate fall early on his program cost Karl Engel, whose tracing, grace and carriage were exceptionally beautiful, his chance of defeating Niles. Engel was awarded second prize. Third honors went to Edward M. Howland of Boston and fourth prize to Joel Liberman of New York.

Sherwin C. Badger, the fifteen-year-old Boston youth, triumphed over the veteran Emil Fuchs, the well known artist, in the men's open, a contest for skaters not entered in the championship. In the women's open, contested among women not entered in the championship for their sex, first laurels went to Mrs. Channing Frothingham of Boston, with Miss Rosaline Dunn of New York second and Mrs. Lillian Cramer of New York third.

U.S. Motor Production In Last Thirteen Years

(Official figures furnished by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.)

Year	Passenger Cars Only
1905	33,896
1906	52,462
1907	67,339
1908	85,846
1909	135,593
1910	175,800
1911	209,957
1912	378,261
1913	450,000
1914	515,000
1915	703,527
1916	1,617,708
1917	1,795,840

A FLYING TANK

The Allies are now working on the production of a "flying tank." This is a logical development of the armored airplane in which the Germans have already made considerable headway. Their planes of the "Junker" type are built of metal throughout and have every vital part protected by armor that will stop a machine gun bullet.

PATCH FOR CORD TIRES

A development of repair methods, as applied to cord tires, is found in the new cord patch which has been announced by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. This patch can be used as a permanent repair in case of inside breaks of all kinds and injuries received from stone bruises. It can be used to reinforce, permanently, any weak spot in the tire, resulting from any kind of injury.

The patch is built of several layers of cords—the same as are used in the construction of cord tires. Its construction is similar to that of the carcass of a cord tire, with a heavy friction of gum between each layer of cord. The edges are tapered to prevent tube chafing. Its application to the inside of the tire is similar to that of the regular blow-out patch. The "next-to-the-casing" side is skimcoated with a layer of uncured gum.

The patch is made to fit all sizes of cord tires.

LOOK TO THE SPRINGS

Weak valve springs can cause endless trouble in promoting poor engine operation. Whenever the valves are removed the springs should be measured to see that they are of the same size. If one spring is short, it either will have to be stretched or a plate placed under it to increase the pressure.

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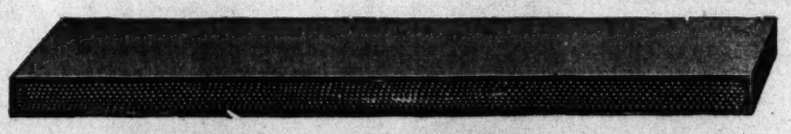

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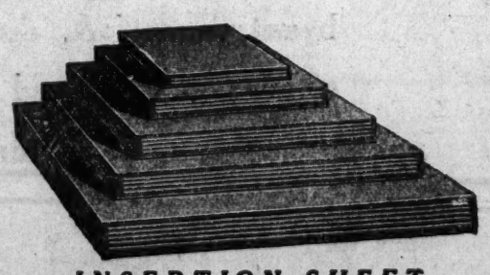

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SPORTING NEWS SECTION THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY, 12, 1918

NAVY WINS FIRST BASEBALL SET-TO

Quasi-Civilian Club Loses To Gunboat Team 10-5 Yesterday Afternoon

GAME PROMISED TODAY

Civilian Tossers Urged To Be On Hand For Battle With Bluejackets

BASEBALL TODAY

The first practise embroglio between sailor and civilian experts of the diamond pastime will occur at 3 p.m. today at the baseball field on the Race Course grounds. All civilians who play or have hallucinations in that direction are urged to be out for the initial clash. Yesterday the civvies had to borrow extensively from the tars and it is hoped that a few of the backward athletes will be able to break away from the tea tables long enough to don suits and give the committee a chance to get a line on its season's material today. The gunboat men show indications of preparation for the season and with the summer schedule anticipated immediately after the races it would seem as though the tired business men should get out and register a small amount of animation.

A few hungry-eyed fans drifted out to the Race Course yesterday afternoon longing for the click of the ball and bat and the strident yelp of the umpire. They were not entirely disappointed for the Navy men were out in considerable numbers and enough civilians turned up to stage a brief pre-season engagement on the grass-grown ball diamond.

It was a wild, wierd contest as baseball goes, but it furnished the bleacherites who came out and became calloused on the verdant sward with a chance to let off a little of the steam that has been piling up through the barren winter season.

The game went five innings and the sailors boarded the civilian craft and sunk it in emphatic style, the returns being 10 to 5.

The civvies were sadly to the deficient when time came for the battle yesterday but the gunboats had men to spare and when Mr. Bunn strolled out back of the plate to manipulate the indicator Scottie, hurler of the gunboat contingent in seasons past, walked onto the slab for the townsmen with Mitchell, also a past performer of the Navy, to receive his slants. Maloney, who made his bow to Shanghai stands last autumn, did the hurling for the sailor aggregation. Scott fanned three of his opposing mates and Maloney returned the compliment by whiffing a trio of the opposition. There was a considerable quantity of startling fielding done on each side, which accounts for the majority of the runs, but the boys gave signs of rounding into shape and with a couple of weeks practice there should be better than a fair brand of baseball dished out to the followers.

Of old-timers the Navy produced a few more than the landsmen. Besides Maloney and Mitchell there were Conrad, McGowan and Williams in the sailors' batting order, with Colvin, Phelps, Pruitt and Becker as new material. Cy Wilhoit and Frank Pomeroy were the only veterans of last year's Shanghai team who cavorted about the field. Johnson, Cantor and Hayes showed up as availables for this year's activities. At third Johnson gave indications of working into form to hold that now vacant corner.

Yesterday's game went five innings and as the last half of the fifth began, it was announced that the civilians were in the lead, 5 to 4. Shanghai was all for calling the game but the tars insisted on a last chance and went in and hammered in four runs before it was discovered that the scorekeeper had overlooked a few figures and that they had been ahead 6 to 5 before the offensive started.

Thus the game busted up.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

An extra performance of Harmston's Circus will be held tomorrow night because of delay in steamer connections. The regular performance will be held tonight as advertised.

Enter Cricket Season

S. C. C. v. H. M. S. Scarab

Cricket again! The S.C.C. opened up their season with a match against the H.M.S. Scarab, and from the look of the play, cricket is going to be good this season. The sailor boys are keen, and their work in the field is first class. The way they picked up the ball and returned it shows big promise for future victories.

The S.C.C. got first whack, but with the exception of Norman and Moule, they did not do much to begin with. It looked as if the sailors, thanks to some fine trundling on the part of Woollett, were going to get an easy win, then came Lover and Wavell! The former got 51 with real good cricket while the latter, having a fancy for the leg side, put on 22 all on his own account. This gave the S.C.C. a total of 141. For the Sailors' Woollett took all the wickets. His analysis reads 16 overs, 51 runs, 6 wickets. That is pretty good.

The visitors started well. Garth knows how to bat. He defied the attacks of all the S.C.C. bowlers, and when the game ended he was still undefeated with 28 to his credit. Lee also did good work and scored 28 in fine style.

Then came the collapse. No one could stay against the deliveries of G. S. Turner. He is new to S.C.C. cricket but a squint at his average—9 overs, 14 runs, 8 wickets—demands the respect and admiration of every player. With 62 to their credit the Sailors had to confess defeat but they can do better work when they get used to the light and the pitch.

The S.C.C. fielded well, but the big thing of the game was undoubtedly the showing of G. S. Turner, the new bowler, he is class stuff. W. E. Anderson made his debut as a wicket keeper. He is all right. He gathered the balls nicely and it was not his fault that only two appeared in the extras column.

Scores:

S. C. C.

E. G. Norman, c. Kemsley, b. Woollett	15
C. L. W. Bailey, c. Wilson, b. Woollett	2
F. H. Pentycross, run out	0
W. McCallough, b. Woollett	12
H. Langley, c. and b. Woollett	3
W. A. H. Moule, l.b.w. Rowe	24
G. S. Turner, b. Woollett	2
W. E. Anderson, c. Wilson, b. Woollett	0
E. G. B. Lover, not out	51
H. A. Wavell, not out	22
E. W. Stagg, did not bat	—
Extras	4
Totals	141

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Woollett	16	0	51	6
Kempster	8	0	26	0
Rowe	10	0	44	0
Wilson	2	0	17	0

H. M. S. Scarab

Garth, not out	28
Lee, b. Turner	28
Primrose, run out	2
Kempster, b. Turner	2
Wilson, c. Moule, b. Turner	2
Woollett, b. Turner	0
Rowe, c. and b. Turner	0
Kemsley, c. Langley, b. Moule	1
Davis, c. and b. Turner	0
Cockcraft, b. Turner	2
Copley, c. Anderson, b. Turner	0
Extras	2
Totals	62

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bailey	6	0	18	0
Pentycross	3	1	6	0
Lover	4	0	12	0
Turner	9	0	14	8
Moule	7	1	12	1

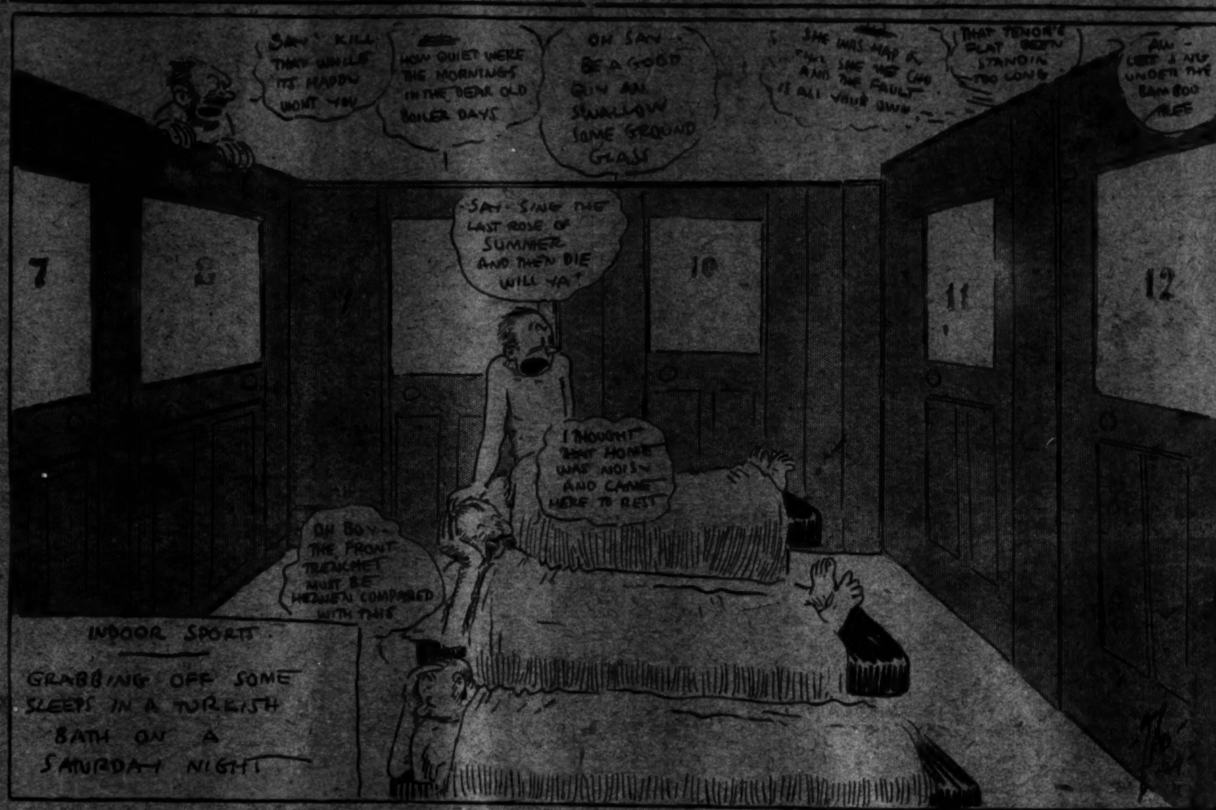
Turner and Lover each bowl a wide.

Lawn Bowls

The results of the match between captain's and vice-captain's team of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club follow:

(skip)	(skip)
C. M. Bain	S. Hammond
J. D. Gaines	W. Dutton
J. S. McGavin	J. B. Grant
E. Samson	P. Scott
24	18
(skip)	(skip)
J. Disselduff	J. C. Thomson
R. J. Bowerman	J. J. Sheridan
J. H. Kinghorn	R. G. H. Cole
P. Large	E. Payne
19	12
(skip)	(skip)
A. D. Bell	D. Macdonald
W. Gater	J. Valentine
Dr. Ross	J. Macdougall
Dr. Rees	W. A. Turnbull
22	11
(skip)	(skip)
G. Campbell	Albt. Taylor
R. Simmons	J. Park
A. Mossop	H. de Farrant
Capt. Lowe	W. Ogden
8	21
73	62

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad



They're Off Tomorrow And Here's The Last Dope

Racing Notes

We have come to the end of the training, and I must say, despite the fact there is no *grass* course, one and all must be satisfied with the excellent weather that prevailed, especially this last week. Since my notes of last Wednesday's gallops, the rain has came down and the course was closed on Thursday. The only gallop worth mentioning was "Nigger Minstrel's" 1¼ miles on the sand track in 2.47.3, with a finishing dash of 32.3. With a wet course he will be hard to beat whenever he starts. On Friday, on a good course, "Pennyfield" pleased his admirers by going a mile in 2.10.3, with a last quarter in 31.1 and last half in 1.2.3. He has been backed at "evens" against "the field" since that gallop for the Derby.

Yesterday morning was a glorious one. A little cold at the commencement, but warming up later on. There was a big gathering at the rails and the proceedings were most interesting, especially when "Tiga" finished up the gallops by burning up the remainder of the blades of grass on the course. He did the fastest 1¼ miles gallop of the whole training season in 2.43.2 with a last quarter in 29.3. With a win in the Paper Hunters' race he will carry my money in the Champions. Of the Derby candidates, "Castlewood," "Greysand" and "Colinton's" were the best. There is little to choose in the first two, and they should both run well wherever they start on the first day of the meeting.

The "Gladiator" and "Oriole" gallops are a most identical, but I preferred the finish of the former, and I shouldn't be surprised if he turns the tables on "The Oriole" in the Champions this time. I cannot distinguish any other gallops, as they were nearly all good.

The chief center of interest is in the big event, the Derby. I think the following is pretty nearly a correct list of the starters and their jockeys:

Pennyfield	Stewart
Oakfield	Morris
Castlewood	J. Ezra
Swallow	Hill
Greysand	Vida
Colinton	Dupree
Burning Daylight	Johnstone
Yellowstone	Heard
Nigger Minstrel	—
Jomsborg	Rowe
Over There	Burkill
The Globe	Commons
Buxted	Dalgleish
Golden Myth	I. Ezra

On a fine day, and on the top of the ground, I like the prospects of the following three, to be first past the post:

Castlewood, Greysand, Pennyfield.

The first-named has unquestionably put up the finest 1¼ mile gallop of the training, 2.44.3 with a last quarter in 30.2, last half 1.1.3, last three-quarters 1.34.3 and last mile 2.10.1. "Greysand" on April 20 had done a 1¼ mile gallop in 4.9, last quarter 31, last half 1.02.4, last three-quarters 1.35.4, last mile 2.11.4 and last mile and a quarter 2.47.3, and on Wednesday, the 8th, did the fastest mile of the training in 2.9, with a last quarter in 31, last half 1.2 and last three-quarters 1.35. "Pennyfield's" best gallop on this course (I hear he did 3.19 at Kiangwan) was his 1¼ miles on the 7th in 3.24, last quarter 32, last half 1.3.1, last three-quarters 1.36.1 and last mile 2.12. He certainly could have wiped off 2 seconds of this at the finish, but I was not particularly impressed with his mile gallop on Friday of 2.10.3, last quarter 31.1.

"Burning Daylight," at one time, I thought, was well in the race, for he has done 3.22 and finished in 30 seconds, with a last half 1.3.1, but his gallop of 2.12 on Tuesday was not impressive. He may have been foxing. "Nigger Minstrel" has no jockey booked yet for this race, but should there be a heavy course (and I hope not) and with Hill up, he will most likely upset all calculations if he doesn't upset his jockey.

I trust the weather will keep fine and you will all have a good meeting with good luck.

THE TOUT.

Pony	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	Last quarter
The Globe	AC	37.3	1.12.2	1.45	2.15		30
Damson	boy	37.3	1.12.2	1.45	2.17		32
Wood Green	ES				2.17		32
Basuto	boy	37	1.11.2	1.44	2.16		31
The Dean	AJPH	37.3	1.11.1	1.42			30.4
Castlewood	JIE	38.2	1.05.4	1.35.2			29.3
Possum	WH	36.3	1.10.4	1.43.4	2.14.2		30.3
The Bookie	AC	36.2	1.11.1	1.42.2	2.13.2		31
Mush	AJPH	36.1	1.08.3	1.39.2			30.4
Macathiel	ES	36.1	1.08.4	1.38.2			29.3
Standard Dahlia	boy	38.3	1.11	1.42.2	2.16.2		33
Greysand	FV	36.3	1.13.4	1.49.2	2.20.3	2.50.3	30
Daintysand	WGC	33.3	1.06.2	1.38	2.08.4		30.4
Rosewood	JIE	41	1.15.3	1.49.3	2.19.2		29.4
The World	AC	38	1.15	1.48.3	2.18.3		30
Black Diamond	JJ	34.1	1.06.4	1.37.2			30.3
Springle	RH			1.37.3			30.3
The Swallow	WH	37.4	1.12	1.44.4	2.14.2		29.3
The Bullfinch	boy				2.15.2		30.3
Wild Gamble	boy	38.4	1.12.1	1.41.4			29.3
Goodwood	IE	35.1	1.06.4	1.37.2			30.3
Why Not	GW	37.3	1.13.3	1.46	2.18.3		32.3
Darra	RMD	39.3	1.16.2	1.51.4	2.23.1		31.2
Merrysand	FV	35	1.08	1.38.2			30.2
Gibraltar	boy	37.4	—	1.42.2	2.14.1		30.4
Rouble	CRB	34.3	1.12.1	1.47.2	2.20.3	2.50.1	29.4
Sans Peur	JJ	35	1.09.2	1.40.4			31.2
Ruff's Guide	RH						31.2
Gingkonut	WGC	35	1.07.3	1.40	2.11.3		31.3
Carrickfergus	RFCM	35	1.09	1.40.2			31.2
Bar Boy	boy	36.2	1.12.4	1.49.1	2.22.3	2.53.1	30.3
Rocksand	MOS	30.3	1.01.3	1.32.3			31
Richmond	RMD	37.3	1.12.3	1.45.3	2.16.2		3.04
Upwood Park	AC	39	1.15	1.47.2	2.17		29.3
Fresco	AJPH	35	1.09	1.40.4			31.4
The Oriole	WH	33.4	1.10.1	1.45.1	2.17.3	2.48	30.3
The Caper	HEA						30.3
Iron Duke	IE	35.1	1.08.3	1.38.2			30
Panama	ES	39	1.13.2	1.47	2.19.2		32.2
Spaghetti	GW				2.19.3		32.2
Westende	DS	39.4	1.15.1	1.48	2.18.1		30.1
The Bruiser	SAS	32.1	1.08.2	1.37.1			33.4
Wild Night	CRB	37	1.15.1	1.52.2	2.25.3	2.55.3	30
Tariff Reform	JJ	34.2	1.06.2	1.38.2			32
Red Guide	RH						32
Sandalwood	JIE	34	1.06.3	1.37.2			30.4
Yellowstone	AJPH	35.3	1.10.3	1.43.2	2.14.2		31
Candlenut	boy	37.3	1.18.3	1.54.1	2.27.3	2.57.4	30.1
Persian Light	FE	38	1.15.3	1.50	2.32		32
Fairylight	EM				2.22		32
Bornite	ESBR	36.3	1.13.3	1.49	2.22.1	2.55	32.4
Triumph	IE	33.2	1.05	1.34.2			29.2
Black Jester	BL	36	1.11.3	1.45			28.2
La Marne	ES	36.1	1.11.2	1.46.4	2.20.3	2.58.2	32.4
L'Aisne	MOS	40	1.15.2	1.47.3	2.19.2		31.4
Underwood	JIE	33.2	1.05.3	1.36.1			30.4
Colinton	WSD	35.4	1.07.3	1.37.4	2.09.4		32
Over There	CRB	35.2	1.18.1	1.48.3	2.21	2.50.3	29.3
Medina	ESBR	35.1	1.09.3	1.43.4	2.16		32.1
Kensington	RMD	36	1.11.3	1.45.3	2.17.1		31.3
Nigger Minstrel	WH	29.4	59.3				29.4
Dalry	ET	30.4	1.01.3	1.35.2			33.4
Rushlight	EM	36.1	1.11	1.45	2.18.4	2.52	33.1
Winterlight	boy						33.1*
Golden Myth	IE	35	1.08.4	1.39			30.1
Eight	JJ	35.4	1.08	1.38			30
Azuma	AC	34.4	1.06.1	1.36.2			30.1
Spotted Sand	FV	33	1.03.1	1.34.4			31.3
Sandalwood	JIE	31.3		1.30.3	(last ¾ of 1)		—
Rob Boy	GG		1.07	1.38.3			31.3
Revenge	ER	34	1.06.3	1.38.3	(last ¾ of 1)		32
Kalgan Chief	WSD	—	1.02.4	1.36.1			32.2
Barabbas	MOS	31.3	1.07.1	1.37.2			30.1
Goldensand	FV	34	1.10	1.46.1	2.18.3	2.48.2	29.4
Gladiator	CRB	32.2	1.07.1	1.38.1			31
Sir Lemerock	boy	38	1.20.1	1.54.3	2.26		30.3
Lecanard	EM	41.2	1.01				30
Battleplane	AC	31	1.01				30.1
Bernina	WH	30.3	1.10	1.42.3			32.3
Lecapon	boy	35.4	1.11	1.44.1	2.14.2		30.1
Buxted	RMD	36.3	1.08.4	1.35			31.1
Modesty	CRB	31.1	1.06	1.40.2	2.13.4	2.43.2	29.3
Tiga	boy	32	1.12	1.45	2.15		30
Black Amber	EM	36.4	1.14.2	1.48.1	2.20.2		32.1
Grey Goose	JJ	37.4			2.20	2.52	32
Artisan	WGC						

All on the grass course.

GETS SIX FIRSTS AT TRACK MEET

M. K. Chang Is Star Of Annual Fuh Tan College Sports

Winning six first places and two seconds, M. K. Chang was easily the individual star of the Fuh Tan College annual track and field meet yesterday afternoon. The times and distances in all events were good. A big crowd attended.

The summary:

100 yards dash.—Won by M. K. Chang; second, Lewis Tong; third, D. L. Yu. Time 11 seconds.

Shot put.—Won by W. Z. Chang; second, T. J. Zung; third, T. Z. Koo. Distance 30 feet 7½ inches.

220 yards dash.—Won by M. K. Chang; second, Lewis Tong; third, C. C. Tseng. Time 26 1-5 seconds.

Discus throw.—Won by W. Z. Chang; second, T. J. Sung; third, F. Z. Koo. Distance 101 feet 2 inches.

220 yards low hurdles.—Won by D. L. Yu; second, Lewis Tong; third, M. K. Chang. Time 30 4-5 seconds.

High jump.—Won by W. Z. Chang; second, G. Chang; third, C. C. Tseng. Height 5 feet 3 inches.

½ mile run.—Won by Lewis Tong; second, C. L. Tseng; third, T. Cheng. Time 3 minutes 30 seconds.

440 yards run (Junior).—Won by D. K. Yu; second, K. F. Wong; third, K. S. Tong. Time 1 minute 12 seconds.

440 yards run.—Won by M. K. Chang; second, C. C. Tseng; third Lewis Tong. Time 60 3-5 seconds.

Running broad jump.—Won by D. L. Yu; second, W. Z. Chang; third, C. C. Tseng. Distance 18 feet 7 inches.

120 yards high hurdles.—Won by W. Z. Chang; second, D. L. Yu; third, M. K. Chang. Time 20 3-5 seconds.

Pole vault.—Won by Y. Y. Yuen; second, W. Z. Chang; third, L. Chang. Height 8 feet 10 inches.

3 miles bicycle race.—Won by Lewis Tong; second, P. C. Cheng. Time 11 minutes 5 seconds.

Mile run.—Won by K. Lang; second, T. Cheng; third, C. L. Tseng. Time 5 minutes 12 seconds.

NANYANG IS WINNER AT EAST CHINA MEET

St. John's University Of Jessfield Second At The Hangchow Games Yesterday

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Hangchow, May 11.—Track and field athletes representing the Government Institute of Technology of Siccawei won the East China Intercollegiate championships held at the Hangchow Christian College field today. St. John's University of Shanghai finished second.

AMERICAN BOY SPRINT CHAMPION

Brewster Wins 100-Yard Dash By Inches At Annual Sikh Sports

RENEMAN TAKES QUARTER

Races, Drills, Games And Freak Events Comprise Interesting And Varied Program

Edward Brewster, a 17 year old American schoolboy, won the Shanghai championship 100 yards dash and the first leg on THE CHINA PRESS challenge cup yesterday afternoon at Sikh Sports and Police Gymkhana at the Race Course. The youngster broke the tape inches ahead of F. H. Watson of the Shanghai Harriers Club. C. C. Reneman, a dark horse who a half an hour later romped away with the quarter mile in easy fashion, was a close third. The time was 10 4-5 seconds.

Nearly 1,200 people turned out to witness the great program. The proceeds will go toward the Mesopotamia fund for Indian regiments.

Reneman turned in the best performance of the afternoon when he chased through the 440 yards dash in 53 4-5 seconds, remarkable time. He won by yards. The win also carried with it the championship of the Settlement and the first leg on the Bradish challenge trophy.

Program Is Varied

There was plenty of variety in the program. The donkey polo match, the catch thief race and several freak events kept the crowd in roars while the drilling of the Sikhs, Chinese and Japanese police and the Sword and lance exercises and tent pegging by 24 Sikh troopers showed the results of excellent training and long drilling.

Interest centered in the sprint and the quarter. Brewster was pressed hard in the 100. There were eight entries with J. Gutierrez drawing the inside lane and Brewster getting the number two course. Sundar Singh, a Sikh policeman; John K. Gold, former Western Reserve University short distance star; F. Madar, C. C. Reneman, F. H. Watson and Robert M. Ogden were the other entries.

At the half way mark, Brewster, Watson and Gold were bunched in front with Reneman getting away to a poor start. The latter came through nicely from the 75 yard mark and took third place by an eyelash from Gold. Brewster beat Watson to the tape by the scantest of margins.

Reneman Easy Winner

In the quarter Reneman came into his own and the lanky boy just tore away from the field at 220 yards. Twelve starters went away with the gun, T. Murray, who drew the pole, jumping into the lead with L. Horenstien, number two man, at his heels. Ogden, Madar, Watson, A. Gordis, Tommy McKenna, Singh, F. Remedios, R. F. Remedios, T. Dunne and Reneman, who were strung across the track from the pole rounded the first turn in the order named. R. F. Remedios started an early sprint with F. Remedios, Murray and Reneman breaking away from the pack with him. F. Remedios set out to win the race early, but Reneman crawled up and after the 220 mark had been passed, Reneman cut loose and with strides a mile long, took the race easy. F. Remedios followed Reneman home after a stretch battle with T. Murray, the third place man. F. Madar, staging a great sprint, passed the rest of the field in the stretch and finished fourth.

60-Year-old Sikh Is Star

The first race brought out a 60 year old star, one Mungel Singh, who in addition to being a sprinter is a watchman employed by the Shanghai Mercury. The old man looked slow and the judges allowed him 35 yards handicap. He won the race by about 20 yards.

The handicappers were stopped again the second race when Dura Singh, boasting of five years in this troublesome world, won the 100 for Sikh kiddies under six years of age. The lad is no bigger than a pint of peanuts and he wasn't sure where the finish line was, but he kept far enough ahead of the others to stop now and then and inquire the way home from a friendly policeman.

The Japanese sword fencing competition between the Reds and Whites brought out a star on the Whites team. His team mates had been rendered hors-de-combat and he was obliged to fight four men. He put one out of the running and kept the three others busy for nearly four minutes. The Reds thereby winning.

Inspector Okushi, black belt, fourth degree, easily held his championship jiu jitsu title when he threw S. P. C.'s Mori, Ota, Samyima, Sawada and Sgt. Motomuro in turn. The last three gave the big inspector a battle but they were too light. Inspector Okushi weighs some 200 pounds.

The Army pensioner's race brought out a dozen old timers, many who have seen active service. Two Victoria Crosses were among

the men to chase through the 100 yards and 399, one of the V. C.'s, was far ahead when a Charley Horse kicked him. S. P. C. 247, who was born some 58 years ago, broke the tape and two others, both over 55 years old, 514 and 303 took second and third respectively.

Bhagat Singh and Sham Singh wrestled 20 minutes with no advantage for either man. The contenders were allowed a short rest and then grappled five more minutes without a decision. Bhagat outweight Sham 50 pounds, but the smaller man had more knowledge of the game.

Fun In Shoe Races

The shoe races provided plenty of fun. Sikhs and Chinese placed their shoes in two bags and the bags were sealed. Forty entered the Sikhs' race and after the bags were opened shoes were scattered to the 17 different winds.

The catch thief race was another comedy affair. Sgt. Fairbairn, dressed as a coolie, stole a cap, the police whistle blew and some 80 Chinese and Sikh police attempted to catch the Sergeant. He chased through a labyrinth of passages and he knew the way, the police didn't. He was caught after a long chase by two Sikhs.

Police companies of Sikhs, Chinese and Japanese went through rifle, bayonet and firing exercises with a dash that spoke volumes for the training. Capt. L. E. Canning, Sgt. Major Samuel Wise and Maj. T. E. Trueman were the judges and they awarded the competition prize to the Sikhs.

Twenty-four Sikh troopers commanded by trooper-Sergeant Rook made an imposing sight as they went through their manouvers. Sword and lance exercises drew hearty applause and then the men gave a stellar exhibition of tent pegging. Later eight Sikhs, mounted on donkeys, essayed a polo match that was a whale. Two teams of four men and donkeys battled to a one to nothing score. Two or three of the donkeys which were loaned for the occasion by the Soochow Cavalry were a bit restless and several of the Sikhs did artistic slides over the heads of the animals.

Chairman E. C. Pearce of the Municipal Council, Captain Superintendant K. J. McEnen and Major Hilton-Johnson were interested spectators. The prizes were distributed by Lady Fraser.

The results:

100 yards dash, open to Indian watchmen. Won by Mungel Singh, Shanghai Mercury, (35 yards); second, Udam Singh, Customs; third, Hernam Singh. Time 12 3-5 seconds.

100 yards dash—open to Sikh children under six years of age. Won by Dura Singh, (25 yards); second, Gurdip Singh (15 yards); third, Bham Singh, (scratch). Time 15 2-5 seconds.

Japanese Sword Fencing Competition by Japanese Police. Reds defeated Whites.

High Jump, open to Sikh policemen and warders. Won by S. P. C. 502; second S. P. C. 304; third, S. P. C. 251 and Warder 55 tied. Height 4 feet 8 inches.

100 yards dash, open to Sikh police and warders. Won by S. P. C. 304; second S. P. C. 56; third, S. P. C. 251.

Jiu Jitsu competition by Japanese police. Inspector Okushi threw S. P. C. Mori, S. P. C. Ota, S. P. C. Samyima, P. C. Sawada and Sgt. Motomuro.

Shoe race, open to Sikhs, warders and Chinese police. Won by S. P. C. 121; second S. P. C. 418; third, S. P. C. 328.

100 yards dash, open to Indian Army pensioners. Won by S. P. C. 247 (10 yards); S. P. C. 514 (25 yards); third, S. P. C. 303 (15 yards). Time 12 4-5 seconds.

Catch-as-catch-can wrestling. Bhagat Singh (156 pounds) vs. Sham Singh (205 pounds) Draw.

100 yards dash. Shanghai championship for CHINA PRESS challenge cup. Won by Edward Brewster, Shanghai American School; second, F. H. Watson, Shanghai Harriers Club; third, C. C. Reneman, unattached. Time 10 4-5 seconds.

Shoe Race, open to Chinese police. Won by C. P. C. 126; second, C. P. C. 971; third, C. P. C. 1423.

Rifle, bayonet and firing exercise competition. Won by Sikhs, 86 points; second, Japanese and Chinese tied, 77 points.

Long jump, open to Sikh police and warders. Won by S. P. C. 416; second S. P. C. 441; third, S. P. C. 304. Distance, 17 feet four inches.

Medicine ball relay competition. Won by Majha; second, Malwa; third, Gaol Warders.

440 yards dash, Shanghai championship for Bradish challenge cup. Won by C. C. Reneman, (unattached); second, F. Remedios, (unattached); third, T. Murray, Shanghai Harriers Club. Time 54 3-5 seconds.

Donkey Polo match. Majhas 2, Malwas 0.

Catch thief race. Won by S. P. C. 99; second, S. P. C. 328; third, S. P. C. 104.

Judges: Capt. L. E. Canning, Major T. E. Trueman, Major A. Hilton-Johnson, K. E. Newman, Esq., Sergt. Mackintosh, Sergt. McKenzie; Starter, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett; Committee, M. O. Springfield, Inspt. Kerrigan, Sub-Inspt. Steele, Det. Sergeant Sullivan, Sergeant Colter, Sergeant Jones, Sirdar Sahib Budda Singh.

Shanghai Golf Club

The President's Cup competition of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played for next Saturday and Sunday. The conditions are 36 holes, medal play and the competition is open to all members but limited to a maximum handicap of 12. Members with handicap over 12 may compete on that mark. The entrance fee is $1, the proceeds to be given to a War Fund.

The May Monthly Cup will also be played for on Saturday and Sunday, the winner qualifying for the Captain's Cup. The conditions are 18 holes medal play with Club handicaps.

STAR AT MEDHURST AGGREGATES 27 POINTS

Ding Liang Gets Four Firsts, Two Seconds And A Third In Annual Games

Zau Ding-liang, scoring a total of 27 points, was the individual star of the Medhurst College track and field meet yesterday. Liang won the broad jump, high jump, high hurdles, and discus, took second in both sprints and finished third in the low hurdles. A big crowd was on hand to see the annual games.

The summary—

Senior 100 yards dash.—Won by Tsoong Zung-kyuin; second, Zau Ding-liang; third, Yui Kyi-ung. Time 11 2-5 sec.

Junior 100 yards dash.—Won by Daung Zoen-wo; second, Khaung Yoong-sung; third, Woo Tshang-Nyoen. Time 11 3-5 sec.

Senior broad jump.—Won by Zau Ding-liang; second, Tsoong Zung-kyuin; third, Zau Yoong-ziang. Distance 17 feet.

Senior 220 yards dash.—Won by Tsoong Zung-kyuin; second, Zau Ding-liang; third, Sung Zoong-san. Time 26 3-5 seconds.

Junior 220 yards dash.—Won by Daung Zoen-wo; second, Khaung Yoong-sung; third, Tseu Khoo. Time 28 1-5 seconds.

Senior discus-throw.—Won by Zau Ding-liang; second, Sung Vung-yien; third, Yang Chi-tshang. Distance 65 feet.

Junior broad jump.—Won by Hyung Ting-tsang; second, Khaung Yoong-sung; third, Tseu Khoo. Distance 14 feet 10 inches.

Senior half mile.—Won by Yui Kyi-ung; second, Van Ze-zang; third, Zung Zung-sung. Time 2 minutes 9 seconds.

Junior half mile.—Won by Zi Kyung-vung; second, Hyung Ting-tsang; third, Nyi Tsoo-ling. Time 2 minutes 47 seconds.

Junior high jump.—Won by Tseu Khoo; second, Khaung Yoong-sung; third, Hyung Ting-tsang. Height 4 feet 8 inches.

Senior 120 yards high hurdles.—Won by Zau Ding-liang; second, Yui Kyo-ung; third, Yang Chi-tshang. Time 19 seconds.

Senior high jump.—Won by Zau Ding-liang; second, Yui Kyi-ung; third, Sung Zoong-san. Height 5 feet.

Senior 440 yards run.—Won by Tsoong Zung-kyuin; second, Sung Zoong-san; third, Sung Paung-ing. Time 59 1-5 seconds.

Junior pole vault.—Won by Tseu Khoo; second, Woo Tshang-nyoen; third, Li Wo-tshien. Height 7 feet 2 inches.

Senior 220 yards low hurdles.—Won by Yui Kyi-ung; second, Sung Zoong-san; third, Zau Ding-liang. Time 35 3-5 seconds.

Senior Pole vault.—Won by Zau Yoong-ziang; second, Oong Sen-zung; third, Yang Chi-tshang. Height 8 feet 1½ inches.

Junior 440 yards run.—Won by Khaung Yoong-sung; second, Zung Hyao-tshung; third, Daung Zoen-wo. Time 1 minutes 2 4-5 seconds.

Senior mile race.—Won by Van Ze-zang; second, Yui Kyi-ung; third, Tseu Wa-tsu. Time 6 minutes 5 4-5 seconds.

The officials:—Referee, Rev. E. J. Malpas; judges, Dr. W. H. Rees, Rev. C. G. Sparham, Mr. N. S. Kaun; timekeeper, Mr. L. C. Healey; scorers, Mr. Z. E. Zung, Mr. C. C. Chih; starter, Mr. J. H. Jennings; announcer, Mr. M. Y. Tseu; clerks, Rev. E. Box, Mr. T. Y. Tsha; secretary, Mr. Z. Z. Kyoong.

'Just Gossip'.

By Domino

The Race Course yesterday afternoon wore a full dress uniform. Sitting on the comfortable steps of the S.C.C. pavilion, one could see the Sikhs disporting themselves in the swankiest style; looking to the right or left you could admire crowds of young folk cutting all sorts of figures at tennis; and then if you happened to have a really definite cast in the right eye you could get a glimpse of the older fogies playing lawn bowls. But more of this later.

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Tosti is right out of fashion just now. His 'Good Bye To Summer' will not be heard for quite a long time, thank goodness. The Race Course wore its summeriest garb, flannels cut out sober tweeds and soccer knickers, and the dear old sun smiled upon all alike.

• • •

I hear that cricket is going to have a fine season this year. I hope so. Baseball is gaining in popularity, and if cricketers do not get busy, the fine old game will have to take seat in the gallery instead of its present unchallenged position in the royal box. "A Company" have a particularly strong combination, and in those popular evening matches they are looking forward to victory upon victory. Only yesterday afternoon 'Erb told me that it was doubtful if Billings would get a place in the team. He thought that the most likely skipper would be himself, and that as far as bowling, batting and fielding went he could manage that. As for the scoring and shouting he thought that either Dennis or Father Forrester, or even The Raging Tiger, might fill that role.

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With Quayle gone and a whole lot of other stars the common folk would think that the Police team was dead. Well, it is not. Capt. Barrett says he is enough to score centuries galore, and Sale says that now that he is a vice-captain his right arm is able to do things that would surprise the left. He reckons that any ordinary team will not stand against his mediums for more than eleven minutes and he is anxious to let the venturesome know that they still have Percy. But wait a minute. The Special Constables will be eligible to play for them. Young will see to it that will not only study the wagging of a white stick at the corner of Chekiang Road but that they will be able to play a straight bat.

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The lawn bowlers had a try out on their new greens yesterday afternoon. I saw the new honorary and honorable secretary, John Sheridan, and the new Vice-President Sam Hammond, and the new Captain, C. M. Bain, all looking very pleased with themselves. Bain had the score well against him, but why worry? The greens were playing well. I fancy that if an attendance register were kept the lawn bowlers would come out on top easily. I remember some two years ago writing this:

If you think that you are much too old at forty,
And your figure is becoming like a pear,
And you don't enjoy the things considered naughty,
And your comb says that you're losing all your hair,
Play lawn bowls.

Well I've changed my mind. The fascination of the wood and the recumbent figure and the good fellowship of the lawn bowls club has conquered me, and although my figure has refused to qualify for the pearshaped brigade I've become a bowler. Eek and the Big Four had better look to their laurels. Listen:

If you find a pearshaped figure needs amending,
And your liver worries you or gives you pain,
Then try a game in which they catch you bending
With Sam for skip or even C. M. Bain.
Play lawn bowls.

• • •

Deeks went into the Club bar the other day and carried with him a wad of tickets for a show at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. The first man he met he offered a couple of tickets. The man said "How much?" Deeks said "Nothing," the man held on to the bar, became pale and murmured 'Whatsmatter?' and Deeks said "Nothing." "But are YOU giving tickets away for nothing?" went on the pale one. "Don't you think you'd better see a doctor. Whatsmatter?"

Deeks again said, "Nothing."

The man may recover but it is doubtful.

Anyhow there is a show at the Apollo tomorrow night when all the sailors in town will be entertained and a certain number of the public will also be there. Silas will sing; Glemby will do anybody, Dearn will introduce Little Jimmy; Donne and Brown will see that you are Donne Brown; Hayes will warble; there will be pictures, and Deeks won't appear, and the whole show will cost you nothing. 'Whatsmatter? Deeks says, 'Nothing.'

At the Theaters

A French comedy film heads the bill starting tomorrow at the Apollo Theater. "A Pair of Braces" with Mr. Germain in the leading role is the title of the laugh provoker and it is advertised as one of the best comedies ever screened in the city. Pathe's American and British Gazettes will be included in the program as will the famous Bairnsfather Cartoons. For the last half of the week, the Apollo announces another Pathe Gold Rooster feature, "A Woman's Fight," featuring Geraldine O'Brien and Thurlow Bergen.

Tonight at the Apollo, "The Last of the Carnaby's" will head the bill while this afternoon "The Iron Heart," with Edwin Arden, will be shown.

Charlie Chaplin will again hold the boards at the Olympic and the ever popular comedian will appear in "Chaplin, the Perfect Lady," "Chaplin at the Bank" and "Chaplin Shanghaied," beginning Friday. The Olympic announces matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Beginning Thursday Metro films will be shown exclusively at the Isis Theater and the management announces "The Masked Rider," a five part photoplay, as the first Metro headliner. Several well recommended films are coming to the Isis, including "The Pendleton Round-Up," "The Greatest Power," "Revenge and After" and "The White Raven." Tomorrow, episodes eight, nine and ten of "The Gray Ghost" will be seen at the Isis. For tonight, the bill will be featured by a three part Universal, "Jim Webb, Senator," "A Village Scandal," and "His Phantom Sweetheart."

Tonight and tomorrow night Blanche Sweet will be seen at the Victoria in "Public Opinion," a splendid Paramount feature. Other new films will be screened.

Miss Sophie, Miss La Rigollette, John and Jimmie and Prof. Martinez and his orchestra provide an interesting entertainment at the Eldorado.

HARRIERS RUN THURSDAY

A practice run of the Shanghai Harriers Club will be held Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, starting at Hongkew Park. All interested are invited to enter.

SPRING REGATTA JUNE 2

At a Committee Meeting held May 10 it was decided to hold the Spring Regatta Sunday, June 2. Active interest is being taken in training and quite a few members are putting in their Sundays at Henli. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway has announced a special schedule for competitors traveling to Henli. Trains leave Shanghai for Henli at 9.10 a.m. Sunday and return 5.45 p.m.

The following races will probably make up the program:

Fire Brigade versus Volunteers.
Hong Pairs.
Club Fours.
Griffin Fours.
Griffin Pairs.
Junior-Senior Pairs.
Motorboat Race.
Sculling Sampan Race.

The Swimming Bath will be open on Thursday, May 16.

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